









## AMERICAN TOPICS

## The Great Gipper Couldn't Afford To Quit Before the Final Whistle

"The Gipper would never quit until the final whistle," President Ronald Reagan said in a 1984 campaign speech, invoking once again the name of George Gipp, the legendary University of Notre Dame football player whose life Mr. Reagan portrayed in the 1940 film "Knute Rockne, All American." An article by James A. Cox in the current issue of the Smithsonian magazine puts this refusal to quit in quite a different light.

Mr. Cox recalled a game in 1920, with Army leading 17-14 at halftime. "Rockne is giving one of his famous fight speeches. At the end every player is up, breathing fire, except Gipp, who lounges in the doorway looking bored. 'I don't suppose you have the slightest interest in this game,' Rockne snarls. 'You're wrong there, Rock,' Gipp answers. 'I've got 400 on this game, and I don't intend to blow it.' The Fighting Irish won 27-17 and went on to their second consecutive undefeated season.

Mr. Cox says that besides being the greatest runner, passer and kicker in Notre Dame history, "Gipp was the team's bookie." The Gipper (the "g" is hard, as in gift) drank and smoked. He was a cardsharp and a pool shark, and he helped friends pay their tuition with his dice winnings.

## Short Takes

Jailhouse lawyers are more than a figure of speech in New York state, where inmates at the

Sing Sing and Arthur Kill prisons can study to become para-legals, or lawyers' assistants. Faculty members from Bronx Community College conduct the course. David Foster, 24, an Arthur Kill inmate, said he gets kidded by other convicts for taking the course. But he added, "If, when I get out, I don't go into law, if I get in trouble like they say, I'll know enough to get around it."

Hazing, the harassing initiation rites of some school clubs and fraternities, is now illegal in Massachusetts. A new law sets penalties of up to 100 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine for endangering the health of a high school or college student through "forced calisthenics, exposure to the weather, forced consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug or other substance or any other brutal treatment." A few students have died during unusually harsh hazings.

Last July 18, Congress cut off the \$100,000 yearly budget for a Braille edition of Playboy magazine. Representative Chalmers F. Wylie, the Ohio Republican who sponsored the move, said that Playboy portrayed "wanton and illicit sex." Now a blind readers' group has sued to revoke the ban as a violation of free speech. Playboy in Braille contains no centerfold or photographs of any kind.

Shorter Takes: The National Weather Service forecasts a mild winter for the southeastern United States and an especially cold winter for the northwestern states of Utah, Idaho and Montana. Investigative engineers are still trying to find the cause of the cracks that have appeared over the past year in the black granite walls of the Vietnam

Veterans Memorial in Washington. So far the experts are baffled. . . . It will no longer be necessary to pass the salt and pepper, at least not for those who have paid \$4.99 for a robot shaker now on the American market. When the robot is wound up, he walks toward the dining partner at whom he is pointed.

## Give SDI Technology to Moscow?

## Reagan, Some Say, Is Starry-Eyed

President Reagan's pledge to share a space-based anti-missile system with the Soviet Union has puzzled many defense industry executives. The New York Times reports. These executives say the technology involves the same advanced computers, software and lasers that the Defense Department is fighting to keep out of Soviet hands.

"I just don't understand it," said William Rector, vice president of space systems at General Dynamics Corp., during a recent conference on space technology in Colorado Springs. "It just doesn't make sense."

An engineer at Teledyne-Brown of Huntsville, Alabama, a major defense contractor, said: "Personally, I'm not inclined to give the Soviets a thing. They're going to develop enough of this on their own. And I've yet to meet anyone in the defense industry who feels differently."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE



## Historic U.S. Soil Project Gets Tentative Approval

By Keith Schneider

WASHINGTON — A conference committee working to reconcile the Senate and House versions of the 1985 farm bill has tentatively approved the most sweeping changes in the 50-year history of the American soil conservation program.

The measures are designed to halve soil erosion by paying farmers an annual fee not to grow crops on up to 40 million acres (16 million hectares) of the most fragile farmland.

The acreage set aside by the program would become part of a new national land inventory. Once farmers decided to place land in this conservation reserve, they would not be allowed to use it for anything other than growing erosion-resistant grass or trees.

"This is a historic piece of legislation," said Peter C. Myers, assistant secretary for natural resources and environment in the Department of Agriculture. "It is, by far, the best conservation program we've ever had."

Payments for the conservation reserve would start next year.

The government estimates that the program would save billions of dollars each year. Agriculture Department officials said that the cost of the reserve would be far less than the costs of price supports, loans and other government payments farmers would receive for growing crops on the land.

The officials also said the reserve would probably raise farm incomes by reducing the production of wheat and other grains and thereby raising prices paid to farmers.

Estimates of how much the conservation provisions would cost the government were not available Monday night, but the conferees expected to receive such figures from the Agriculture Department before sending a conference bill to the House and Senate.

Department officials estimate that conservation will cost \$50 an acre a year on average, as against crop-support costs that sometimes run to \$100 or more per acre.

Moreover, the program sets stringent sanctions to discourage farmers from filling in sensitive wetlands or plowing under virgin grasslands in order to increase the size of their farms. If farmers violate the sanctions and plow up fragile lands, they could lose their eligibility for many government farm programs next year.

Many farmers who already have seen farming fragile lands would be exempt from this provision. They would have until 1990 to be in developing conservation programs for their land, and until 1995 to put their programs into effect.

## Columbia's Dean of Law Named Yale President

Washington Post Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Yale University has appointed Enrico C. Schmidt Jr., dean of the Columbia University Law School, as the 20th president in Yale's 284-year history, university officials announced Tuesday.

Mr. Schmidt is to succeed A. Arthur Giamatti, who plans to step down in June after eight years dedicated largely to restoring the university's fiscal health. He has announced plans for his future. Mr. Schmidt, 43, graduated from Yale College in 1963 and from the law school in 1966.

This has brought protests from some conservation groups.

The results of the current policy have become apparent across America. According to the Agriculture Department, tens of thousands of acres of prairie in the Northwest and West and hundreds of thousands of acres of fragile woodlands in the South have been plowed under. Wind and rain have washed millions of tons of valuable topsoil into streams and rivers.

A study by the Sierra Club shows that 80 percent of the 450,000 acres of wetlands destroyed every year are converted for agricultural purposes. Another recent study by the Conservation Foundation reported that each year soil erosion causes \$6 billion in damage to wetlands and recreation areas.

In Iowa, land along slopes that once had topsoil three feet (about one meter) deep now has just a half-foot of topsoil. To maintain production, many farmers apply more chemical fertilizers, which also wash away with the topsoil after heavy rains.

Scientists say it can take a century to replace an inch of topsoil.



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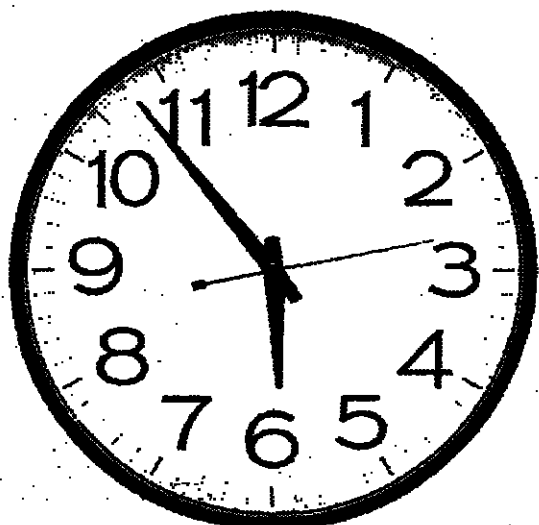
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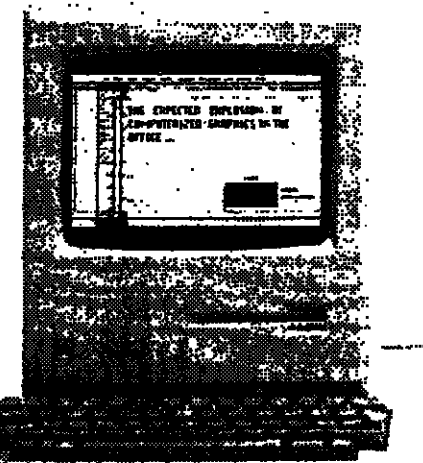
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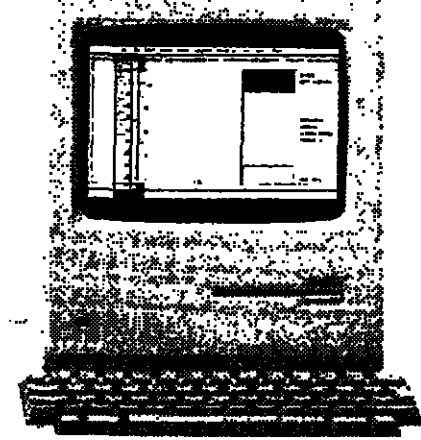
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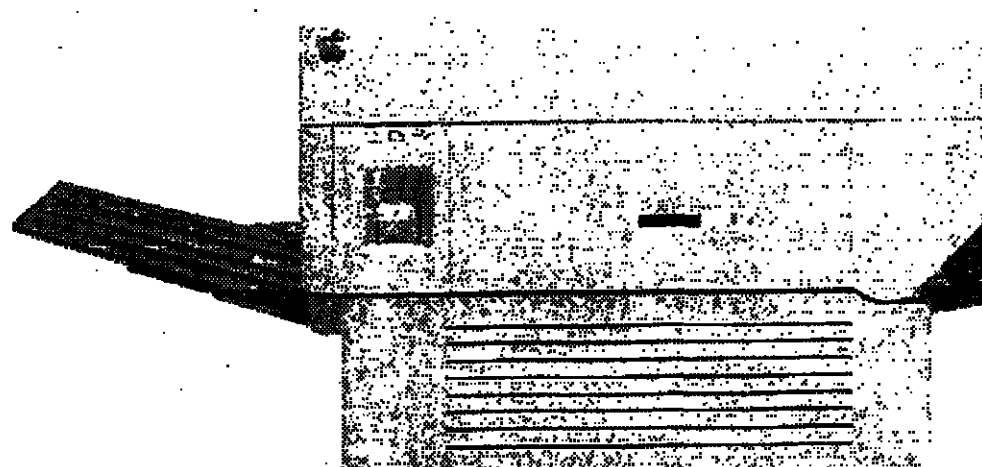


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## Cranston's 90-Day Mail Bill: \$1.6 Million in U.S. Funds

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Alan Cranston of California spent more than \$1.6 million in federal funds, twice as much as any other U.S. senator, on mass mailings to voters in the three months that ended Sept. 30, a Senate report says.

Mr. Cranston, a Democrat, faces a difficult re-election battle next year in California. He spent \$1,631,831.95 to mail 6.4 million newsletters and 5 million announcements of a series of community forums he conducted last summer, according to the report, which was issued Monday.

Responding to the report, Mr. Cranston said, "That's a lot of money, and it's easy to get

excited about." But, he added, "I am sure my fellow Californians will agree with me that 6 cents per person is a reasonable investment for communicating with their senator."

The report represented the first time the Senate had published the expenditures of senators on mass mailing, or franking, which allows members of Congress to send mail to constituents at taxpayer expense.

Mr. Cranston's expenditure was about twice that of the Senate's second-biggest spender, Arlen K. Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania. Mr. Specter, who also is facing a tough re-election battle, spent \$789,189.03, or 6.6 cents per constituent.



Alan Cranston

## Union Faces Uphill Drive at Honda Plant in U.S.

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

MARYSVILLE, Ohio — As hundreds of automobile workers attend to the Honda assembly line here, many of them wear buttons with the emblem of the United Automobile Workers cut in half by a diagonal red slash.

The buttons, distributed by a group of employees, are a symbol of opposition to the union's uphill drive to organize workers here. If it succeeds, it will be the first time that the UAW organized a Japanese-owned automobile plant against company opposition.

The union vote, set for Dec. 19, marks the first confrontation of this type between Japanese management practices and American labor principles. Other Japanese companies that have invested in the United States are watching it closely, for they see the vote as a measure of labor's strength.

Wages are not considered a factor. The issue that may win the election for the union is the speed of the assembly line — the number of cars that workers are expected to

build. Union sympathizers say speed has been a constant source of friction.

The line currently assembles 600 cars a day, with 2,500 workers on two shifts. Several American-owned plants are operating at the same pace, but union sympathizers say those plants have more workers.

As for the buttons, union officials are not amused.

"They're running a dirty campaign, and we're going to sue the pants off them," said Dick Olsen, a union spokesman. "It's more important for us to defend the emblem, really, than it is to win an organizing drive."

So far, union sympathizers say, the United Auto Workers have received little encouragement. Both sides agree that Honda is unusually immune to attacks. There appears to be little rancor between union and management over pay, benefits or possible layoffs.

"Quite frankly, wages are high for the area," Mr. Olsen said of Marysville, which is 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Columbus. "That's not an issue. Most of the people here have pretty positive feelings both to-

ward Honda and the Japanese, and we're not looking to rub anything like that at all."

Gordon Gray, who works in the welding shop, said he was undecided about the union. He predicted the vote would be close because most of the workers "are really happy with the Japanese — they're pretty smart, and they know how to crank out cars."

The workers, he said, are "making 12 bucks an hour, and can't really complain. I don't think we'll get a whole lot more out of Honda, even if the UAW gets elected."

He said the main issue was speed, noting: "People who have seen many different kinds of plants say they've never seen people work so hard. They're really pushed to the limits."

Becky Grove, an assembly worker and the leader of an anti-union faction known as the Associates Alliance, said there was no need for the union.

"There just aren't any problems like you find in a lot of places," she said. "They've given us so much. And any kind of problem we have, we can work it out ourselves. We don't need a third party to run things for us."

The entire operation, situated nine miles outside of Marysville, has a Japanese flavor.

The white uniforms worn by all employees are similar to those worn in Honda factories in Japan. So is the practice of referring to all production workers as "associates." They are required to learn a variety of skills, unlike most employees in American automobile plants.

Perhaps most striking is the homogeneity of the work force. The average age of the assembly line worker appears to be 25, and virtually all are white.

The million-square-foot (90,000-square-meter) factory opened six years ago, the second foreign-owned passenger car assembly plant in the United States and the first owned by a Japanese company.

Toyota Motor Co. has agreed to union representation without a vote by the workers at the plant that it operates jointly with General Motors in Fremont, California. Nissan Motor Co. has vowed to resist any union organizing effort at its plant in Smyrna, Tennessee.

## West European Concerns Look to Japan for Lessons in Competing

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, known as MITI, that competes with 149 of the 150 countries in the world, including the United States, is learning on their own how to fight back.

A notable example is an industry that the Japanese have publicly targeted for worldwide dominance: electronics manufacturing. EC producers have seen their share of the world electronics market slip from 33 percent in 1978 to 23 percent in 1984, a trend similar to that in the

which are held in Tokyo, "embarrassingly inadequate compared with the real problems."

So West European companies are learning on their own how to fight back.

A notable example is an industry that the Japanese have publicly targeted for worldwide dominance: electronics manufacturing. EC producers have seen their share of the world electronics market slip from 33 percent in 1978 to 23 percent in 1984, a trend similar to that in the

In another big market, that for compact disc players, the 19 percent EC tariff will not be reduced, despite Japanese objections. Mr. Fielding described the EC firmness as "a legitimate response to predatory pricing practices threatening our industries."

He was alluding to another barrier against Japanese imports: anti-dumping duties. These are penalties imposed by governments on manufactured goods sold below the cost of production in order to enter

chines, France's state-owned metallurgical company, have started joint companies in Japan. Several dozen other companies say they are planning similar moves.

Entering the Japanese market is proving to be exceedingly difficult, according to Mr. Fielding, who has served as the EC's ambassador to Japan.

"Since 1982, the Japanese government has announced seven so-called packages of market-opening measures," he said, "but they have

not said. The first step was the long and costly process of obtaining certification in Japan to allow the plants to use Philips parts.

"It took well over a year to get the approval from the industry authorities in Tokyo," Mr. Bodt continued, "and if we hadn't moved, those Japanese companies in Europe would still be using Japanese components. Now they are among our best customers in Europe."

Philips is finding other ways to fight back, including a few battles in Japan's backyard. The Dutch company expects to announce soon a joint venture in South Korea to build 500,000 videocassette recorders annually for the U.S. and Japanese markets. In addition, it is substantially expanding a videocassette-recorder research center in Japan operated by its subsidiary, Marantz Japan.

Rhône-Poulenc is among a handful of West European companies that have established successful joint ventures with Japanese companies, primarily in petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, sectors in which Japan is relatively weak. Yet the joint ventures have been no bonanza for Rhône-Poulenc, which reports that both sales and profits in Japan remain quite modest compared to other international markets.

And the French company has faced a headache common to most West European companies: hiring and keeping good local managers.

Gilles Barbier, president of Rhône-Poulenc Japan, said he spent a year and a half looking for a computer specialist. "Six months after we hired him, he left," he said. "It wasn't the money — in Japan, it's socially somewhat unacceptable for a Japanese executive to work for a Western company. How can you get around that obstacle?"

**"The real problem with the European Community is that they want the fruit, but do not want to grow the plant. This is unacceptable to our government."**

— Yoshikiko Saeki  
Japanese diplomat

sales of European automobiles, trucks, office equipment and construction machinery.

Philips and its West European competitors, notably Thomson of France and Siemens of West Germany, are coordinating a broad strategy aimed at assuring survival. These electronics companies have gained from their governments tough protectionist measures against Japanese imports.

Despite strong objections and pledges to counterattack from the Japanese government, EC officials expect approval shortly for a program to increase the tariff on imported videocassette recorders from 8 percent to 14 percent of cost. This market is a huge one, with a value estimated at \$3.5 billion this year in Europe alone.

markets. During the last six months, the commission has imposed anti-dumping duties on Japanese land excavators and electronic typewriters.

As Japanese companies increase their direct investments, largely in an effort to avoid quotas, tariffs and duties, West European governments are insisting that companies bring in their advanced technology and teach it to local workers, rather than relying on parts sent from Japan.

West European governments and trade associations, clearly following an example set in the United States, have told Japanese manufacturers opening plants in Europe that they must buy at least 45 percent of their products' parts from local suppliers. In some cases, the percentage is higher. For Nissan's planned automobile plant in northeast England, industry groups have insisted on 80 percent — a suggestion Nissan said it was studying.

Further, the EC Commission is focusing its money, manpower and energy on high-technology development in areas where the EC is stronger than Japan, or where Japan has made little impact outside its borders. These sectors include advanced microelectronics, software, office automation and telecommunications.

"These are some of the key areas we have targeted under the community's cooperation programs — a clearly Japanese approach," said Michel Carpentier, the head of the commission's task force on information technologies. Noting that the EC is spending \$2 billion on cooperative ventures in high technology, Mr. Carpentier added, "It is a bit like MITI's approach, and we have learned a lot by studying the Japanese."

Increasingly, West European companies are seeking to penetrate Japan through investments with Japanese partners. Such companies as Philips, Thomson, Siemens, Rhône-Poulenc, France's state-owned chemical company, and Pe-

failed to have any significant effect on our exports.

At the end of an EC trade mission to Japan last month, Foreign Minister Shibusawa Abe flatly rejected as "unrealistic" the commission's demand that it set specific targets for increasing imports for the Common Market's manufactured goods.

"We will continue to pursue the collective squeeze on the Japanese that resembles the kinds of pressures being generated in Washington," Mr. Fielding promised. These pressures include frequent official visits to Japan last month, EC officials pointedly noted that U.S. trade officials returned from Tokyo in November and announced that some U.S. demands had been met despite a Japanese refusal of any concessions in October.

Japan is not unresponsive to the pressure and is challenging anti-dumping duties in the European Court of Justice. "These actions, and other forms of criticism regarding our trade imbalance, are unjustified, one-sided and exaggerated," said Hideo Kagami, Japan's ambassador to the EC.

His deputy, Yoshikiko Saeki, spoke in blunter terms. "The real problem with the European Community," he said, "is that they want the fruit, but do not want to grow the plant. This is unacceptable to our government."

Most of Western Europe's industrial leaders agree that the protectionist measures can at best provide what Henk Bodt, a Philips official, described as "breathing space that must be used for positive action." This action, in Philips' case, involves challenging Japanese competition in such sectors as electronic parts, where Japan still is relatively weak but growing fast.

For example, Mr. Bodt said that until recently, Japanese television makers in Britain were relying exclusively on parts made in Japanese-owned plants in Ireland, Scotland and West Germany. "We decided we wanted to fight for that market on our home ground," Mr.

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Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414
France	F.F.	1,200	640	339
Germany	D.M.	482	261	144
Greece	Dr.	15,000	8,404	4,692
Italy	Lira	276,000	149,040	82,800
Japan	Y.	115	62	34
Netherlands	Fl.	520	298	166
Norway	N.Kr.	1,400	765	403
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,300	6,300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	434
Switzerland	S.F.	432	233	129
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## INSIGHTS

## Bulgaria 20 Years Later: Prosperity, Intrigue, No More Minorities

By David Binder

New York Times Service

I returned with a certain uneasiness to Bulgaria, where I had served 20 years earlier as a correspondent. In part, my discomfort grew from memories of wretched hotel food, which invariably made me break out in boils, and the rather hostile attitude of Bulgarian officials functioning under a mandated policy of anti-Americanism. Primarily, it was based on the fact that the People's Republic had issued an edict barring me from the country for life. Twice.

The reason given for the action was a joke I had used in an article to illustrate the attitudes of Romania toward neighboring states. The joke took a cut at Todor Zhivkov, then Bulgaria's prime minister. It appeared first in 1965 in The New York Times, prompting the initial edict. When it appeared a second time, in The New York Times Magazine, the Bulgarians reiterated the lifetime ban. I had not tested the ban until now, and although I had no trouble getting a visa, I was a bit hesitant.

Not surprisingly, I found many changes in Bulgaria, from the easy availability of food, clothing and housing to the smooth handling of foreign correspondents, for a fee, by a special state agency. The furnishings of the Sofia hotel where I stayed hinted that life was more comfortable now. The bathroom taps were metal instead of the leaky plastic of yore; the restaurant food did not induce boils; the Gamsa burgundy was excellent.

Pleasantly situated in a broad valley, Sofia is described by Bulgarians as "the greenest city in Europe," and streets are lined with black locusts, maples, birches, elms and horse chestnuts. With its yellow streetcars, its cobblestoned avenues and tin-roofed shacks housing thousands of Gypsies, Sofia seems an appropriate setting for old-fashioned international intrigue, but scarcely the ideal spot for masterminding a far-flung plot to murder a pope.

Nonetheless, that is what an Italian magistrate has charged. In 1982 the lone Turkish gunman seized after attempting to kill Pope John Paul II the previous year, Mehmet Ali Agca, swore that Sergei I. Antonov, chief of the Bulgarian airline office in Rome, and two other Bulgarians had directed the plot. Worse still was the suggestion by an Italian magistrate, Ilario Martella, that the assassins were acting as agents of the Bulgarian government.

The Bulgarians promptly rejected the charges as preposterous. But even if the Bulgarian connection is proved false, the incident further furnished the image of a country that has already been implicated in a number of cloak-and-dagger activities.

In addition, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration says that Bulgarian authorities harbor international dealers responsible for shipments of heroin and other narcotics from the Middle East to northern Europe.

DOMESTICALLY, the government is waging a remorseless campaign to force homogeneity on what has been a multi-ethnic Balkan salad of Turks, Moslem Pomaks, Gypsies, Armenians, a handful of Albanians, Greeks and Romanians, not to mention several hundred thousand Macedonians.



A Bulgarian couple walking past a monument to Czar Alexander II in Sofia.

In the recent drive to "Bulgarianize" the Turkish minority, at least 200 civilians and soldiers were killed. The human rights organization Amnesty International has reported the figure at 500. The aim, as described by Stanko Todorov, a Communist Politburo member, is to make Bulgaria a "single-nationality state." That is something southeastern Europe has not known in its 3,000 years of recorded history.

Bulgarian authorities call criticism on any of these points part of an "anti-Bulgarian campaign." With a studied air of resignation, Deputy

Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev said that a clipping service had collected 4,033 articles from United States periodicals on Mr. Antonov. The trial of those accused of plotting to kill the pope has not been concluded "and yet we are called assassins, terrorists," Mr. Gotsev said.

Boyko Traikov, director of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, called Mr. Agca's testimony of a Bulgarian connection a fantasy and said the anti-Bulgarian campaign "is not directed exactly toward Bulgaria, but toward the Soviet Union."

"It fits the thinking in the West about Bulgaria as the most faithful, the most orthodox," he said. "They call us a satellite."

"We are not so important as to be the object of such great attention around the world," Mr. Traikov said. "The campaign is aimed at the Soviet Union and the Socialist system. Like billiards, you hit one ball to hit another."

At least on the surface it would seem Bulgaria is Russia's most faithful ally. The capital boasts not only a statue of Czar Alexander II and the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, erected in gratitude for the 1878 liberation of Bulgaria, but also a huge monument to the Soviet Army, a large statue of Lenin and numerous avenues named for Russian figures.

Sovietization of Bulgaria began immediately after Marshal Fyodor I. Tolbukhin's troops took over the country in 1944. In 1954, a year after Stalin's death, Bulgaria acquired what is known as a "home Communist," a party member whose political experience was Bulgarian, not Russian. This was Todor Zhivkov, a printer who, in the last years of World War II, had become political commissar of the partisan Chavdar Brigade that fought Bulgarian Fascist government forces.

Mr. Zhivkov, 74, is now the senior governing Communist in Europe, having ruled as party secretary for 31 years. To be sure, Mr. Zhivkov has paid public dues with such remarks as, "The Soviet Union and Bulgaria breathe with the same lungs, and the same blood flows in our veins," and such actions as sending a token force to aid in the Soviet bloc invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Neighboring Romania did not.

But to suggest that Bulgaria is an unwavering Soviet satellite may be to exaggerate. A year ago Mr. Zhivkov's long-planned trip to Bonn was called off at the last minute by Mikhail S. Gorbachev. This annoyed the Bulgarian leader, who responded to the humiliation with a series of visits to and from the heads of state of Romania, Japan, Finland and France, thus asserting a degree of independence from Moscow.

In October Mr. Gorbachev visited Bulgaria, this time as Soviet party chief. In private talks, he let Mr. Zhivkov know that the Soviet Union was no longer going to accept the second-rate goods Bulgaria was dumping in the Soviet market, while it sold higher-quality products to the West.

Western diplomats maintain that the Soviet Union has never treated Bulgaria as a valuable partner. "The Soviets don't consult, they don't even inform their own allies," an ambassador observed.

CERTAINLY, the Russians contemplate Bulgaria with a mixture of suspicion and envy. The Slavic nation, which sided with Germany in two wars, has accepted the Soviet system and improved upon it, so that agriculture and some industries are more productive than in the motherland.

Meanwhile, the Russians have criticized the Bulgarians in private about the anti-minority campaign, pointing out that the tensions it has raised could have serious repercussions among Russia's own fast-growing Turkish population. The push to Bulgarianize the minorities is the most dramatic event within the country since Mr. Zhivkov's rise to power. The campaign,



Todor Zhivkov

which, according to some Bulgarians, was conceived in a secret party directive in 1971, has been massive. Although 250,000 Bulgarian Macedonians were recorded in the 1946 census, by 1975 none were listed. There were also no listings of other national minorities.

Not content simply to drop minority listings, over the last four years the government has forced about 5,000 ethnic Albanians, along with thousands of Gypsies and Armenians, to take Bulgarian names. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has lodged a formal protest.

In August 1984 the push gathered force in anticipation of a national census scheduled for this month, when the government is expected to declare the country ethnically pure, with no hints of any cultural diversity.

Last December the government focused its efforts on Bulgaria's one million ethnic Turks, starting in the southern district of Kurdzhali. There was bloody resistance in Momchilgrad, and the state militia, the military and the Zapsi, or special reserves, were called in. Dozens of people were killed. In early January, the drive was expanded to the north. Whole districts were sealed off to foreigners. Armed forces typically would surround a village, then force the inhabitants, at gunpoint, to line up and sign name-change petitions.

The government has closed the one Turkish newspaper, Yeni Isk, and all Turkish schools. There were 1,199 Turkish schools in 1951. Turkish-language radio broadcasts have been taken off the air and fines have been imposed for speaking Turkish in public. Increasing numbers of Turks have fled to Romania and Greece.

Mr. Zhivkov boasts of making Bulgaria "the Japan of the Balkans." It is an overreaching claim, but a returning traveler cannot fail to be impressed by the transformation of what had been, 20 years ago, essentially a peasant society.

Today Bulgaria generates 25 percent of its electrical power in nuclear plants and is planning on 50 percent in the year 2000. There are traffic jams in city streets and shop windows are filled with consumer goods.

Evidently decades of diligence are paying off in terms of improved living standards for many citizens. The average wage is about 250 leva a month (\$240 at the official exchange rate), but there are usually two or more wage earners in a family.

For a brief period some observers wondered whether a Zhivkov dynasty was in the offing. After his daughter Lyudmila graduated from university in 1966, he drew her into the party, and by 1975 she had become chairman of the state committee for culture. Four years later, at age 36, she was elected to the Politburo.

She died in 1981 in an automobile accident. She is commemorated by the Lyudmila Zhivkova National Palace of Culture, Sofia's largest and perhaps ugliest building. It serves as a backdrop to a memorial dedicated four years ago to 13 centuries of nationhood.

Such nationalism is also apparent in the schools. A Western diplomat tells the story of his son, who was enrolled in a Bulgarian high school. One day in a military course, an officer-teacher pointed to a map of Europe. "You are not here because of the NATO military threat," he said. "You're here for this!"

He rolled down a map showing medieval Bulgaria encompassing large areas of present-day Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania. It is just such extreme nationalism, and the dream of restoring the medieval empire of "Greater Bulgaria," that brought woe and shrinkage upon the nation in the first place.

Why does the Zhivkov government indulge in such an atavistic nationalist paroxysm, going so far as to force its citizens to change their names? Why does a country that aspires to enter the high-tech age risk international opprobrium by engaging in trafficking in drugs, arms and cloak-and-dagger intrigues?

At least part of the answer lies in Bulgarian history. In the Middle Ages the Bulgars created an empire stretching from the Black Sea to the Aegean and, for a time in the ninth and 13th centuries, to the Adriatic. Modern Yugoslavia's capital of Belgrade was, for a time, a Bulgarian citadel. So was Greece's Salonika.

BUT for five of the last six centuries there was no Bulgaria. Only the Ottoman Empire, and what the nation's greatest writer, Ivan Vazov, called the Turkish yoke. Freedom movements were growing when Bulgaria was liberated in 1878 by the troops of the Russian Czar.

"Bulgarian history is discontinuity," said a Macedonian from Yugoslavia, adding that "they chose the wrong side in three wars," suffering defeat in the Second Balkan War, and again in World Wars I and II, when Bulgaria sided with Germany.

Having made wrong choices at three critical junctures in the space of less than three decades, there is no fixed reference point, said the Macedonian. "For Bulgarians, who is to say the choices they make now are not wrong?" (This article was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.)

## Torn Between Two Cultures, a Girl Dies

16-Year-Old's Hunger for American Life Conflicted With Moslem Values

By Peter H. King

Los Angeles Times Service

VISALIA, California — An Arab immigrant girl, she hungered for an American life. Many people around here say that this, more than anything else, is why Hadiya Nagi is dead and her eldest brother is a fugitive, wanted for her murder.

The attack came at midday Sept. 10, a Tuesday, in the parking lot of the Visalia Oaks minor league ballpark. More than a dozen witnesses watched from across the street at Johnny's Git & Go Market, where Miss Nagi and four girlfriends from Redwood High School had gone for lunch.

A faded blue 1978 Thunderbird with two men inside rolled up to the girls. Two shots were fired through the passenger window. Miss Nagi, 16, dropped face down on a asphalt. The gunman got out of the car. He wore no mask or any other disguise; no words were spoken. He crouched over her prone body, took aim with both hands and dispatched two more bullets into the back of her pink sweater. One went through to pierce her heart.

It took the police two weeks to identify the oldest of Miss Nagi's four brothers as the gunman and obtain a warrant for his arrest. The warrant has not been served. Mohammed Taber Ali, 33, who ran the family market in nearby Woodville, is believed to have fled to his native Yemen.

That a brother could kill a sister, and in such a cold and deliberate fashion, was disturbing enough to residents of Visalia, population 52,000. It is a pleasant farming community that records about five murders a year. Yet the case would become even more incomprehensible as the police theory about motive began its circuit through the town's taverns and coffee shops and high school hangouts.

Miss Nagi's murder, the authorities suspect, was rooted in her native culture. Specifically, police investigators and other officials familiar with the case say they believe that she was killed in a harsh attempt to rectify a perceived affront to the family reputation.

The particulars of her offense are not clear, and the authorities are prohibited from publicly discussing the suspected motive. However, documents on file with the Visalia Municipal Court refer to Miss Nagi's loss of virginity several years ago, by rape. And those who knew the girl tell of her stubborn rejection of the customary role of a daughter in a traditional Arab family.

At the time of her death, Miss Nagi was living with a foster family, refusing all entreaties by her parents to return home. Court officials had taken custody of her after she complained that her mother abused her. She had adopted an Anglo-sounding alias and was attending Christian churches. She wore makeup and jewelry, dated boys and, as her attorney said later, enjoyed "all the things that the average American parents would deem suitable for their teen-aged daughter."

Sergeant John Gomes, the principal police investigator said, "I've been a policeman for 17 years, and this is one of the most vicious, bizarre and unique killings I have ever run across. Nothing we turned up in this whole investigation has indicated that the victim agitated or in any way caused her death."

"Nothing she did would have caused him to do what he did," he said.

In the last summer of her life, Miss Nagi had seemed to revel in her newfound freedom, her immersion into what she considered a typical American teen-ager's world. She also was clear-

ly afraid of the potential consequences. According to police reports on file with the court, she warned the authorities on at least three occasions that her family might kidnap her, or worse. "She was," one reporting officer noted, "especially fearful of her brother Mohammed."

HADIYA Nagi was 4 years old when her family brought her to the United States from Yemen. Her father, said to be a man of influence in the Yemeni community in Visalia, told neighbors he had worked in the fields before he saved enough to go into the grocery business.

Taber Nagi apparently had done well. Miss Nagi told acquaintances her family owned three "mansions" in Yemen, where they occasionally returned for a year at a time.

Miss Nagi was raised according to traditional Moslem values, but as she grew up in the United States she developed a taste for things American.

Three years ago, Miss Nagi was pulled out of eighth grade. Her father was upset because girls and boys at the school were allowed to mix. In

**The police think Hadiya Nagi was killed in a harsh attempt to rectify a perceived affront to the family reputation.**

the Middle East, many schools, even universities, are segregated along sexual lines.

A longtime attorney for the family, James Heusdens, said that Mr. Nagi had intended to return his family to Yemen, but his wife became ill. They remained in California and Miss Nagi was kept out of school for two years. She would tell friends that during this period her mother, Asya, locked her into a room each night.

Miss Nagi later alleged that her mother also would brandish a knife and strike her with the broad side of the blade. In May, she said her mother was infuriated to find a Michael Jackson poster in her room. Miss Nagi fled to a local police station. Officers there were struck with how upset the mother seemed, tugging at her own hair and flaying herself.

She was placed in the Susan Mainard Receiving Home, a county shelter. There are references to the case in police documents filed in court.

One report stated that social services employees said Miss Nagi had indicated that the abuse began after she "had been raped several years ago, which caused her to become 'disgraced' in the eyes of her family because she was no longer a virgin. Nonvirginity at the time of the marriage is apparently an unforgiving offense in the Arab culture."

Sources present at a custody hearing said a crucial moment came when the girl's mother, visibly distraught and apparently disoriented by what must to her have seemed a bizarre examination of her familial role, was asked if she could forgive her daughter for being raped.

Her response was to the effect that "we don't forgive her, but we will accept her back."

Miss Nagi enrolled in summer school as Susan Mainard, taking the name from the county home. She was an eager student, complaining when frequent court sessions took her away from class. She spoke of wanting to be a nurse.

She was moved to different foster homes, and Miss Nagi told her attorney she preferred to be placed with Christian families. She began attending a Christian church. Acquaintances said this was another source of friction with her parents.

On July 16, Miss Nagi appeared at the Visalia police station. She told officers that she had been outside the high school campus and spotted her brother in a car.

At the station, she was asked why she was so upset.

"Hadiya stated," the reporting officer noted, "that she believed that they were going to kidnap her and force her back to Arabia because they did that to a cousin of hers."

She told others that her main fear was being returned to Yemen, passed off as a virgin and married. If her husband discovered she was not a virgin, she said, it could mean death.

Court documents indicate she had told Deputy District Attorney Peter Champion that her family would kill her. Mr. Champion told police officers that Miss Nagi was "visibly shaken" at the time.

There were regular meetings between Miss Nagi and her relatives, called by the social workers in an attempt to resolve differences so that the family could be put back together. The meetings were amicable enough.

Another court hearing had been scheduled for Aug. 29.

The parents did not attend. Mr. Champion reported that they had gone back to Yemen. He told an investigator that the parents had indicated they "would not be kidnapped by the system, like the system kidnapped their daughter."

The girl's father later told Mr. Heusdens he had gone to Yemen to petition the government to "get my daughter back, to save her life."

Mohammed Nagi was present at the Aug. 29 meeting, and according to court documents he pleaded with Mr. Heusdens to find a way to bring Miss Nagi home.

"This is a terrible embarrassment to the family that the child is not living at home," he is quoted as saying. "She must go back to the family. Isn't there anything you can do?"

"Your sister has chosen a new life," the lawyer is quoted as telling Mohammed Nagi, "and there is nothing I can do at this point."

INVESTIGATORS focused quickly on Miss Nagi's brother. First, she clearly had been the intended target, suggesting the victim had known her killer. Also, Mohammed Nagi did not return messages when attempts were made to notify him about the death. And foster parents, social workers and lawyers came forward to pass along Miss Nagi's premonitions.

A passport photograph was obtained and witnesses allegedly identified Mohammed Nagi. The Thunderbird was found at a paint shop in nearby Traver. The three Yemenis who had brought it there a few days after the killing were questioned. The owner of the car told the police that Mohammed Nagi had purchased it for him and kept a set of keys, driving it often. They claimed no knowledge of the killing.

Mr. Gomes has been unable to confirm his suspicion that Mohammed Nagi fled to Yemen. The murder weapon has not been found, nor has the driver been identified. Mr. Gomes does not hold out much hope that Mohammed Nagi will ever stand trial.

"I'm not optimistic," Mr. Gomes said. "A lot of it has to do with how this crime would be viewed in their country, because it involves the honor of the family."



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## ARTS / LEISURE

## 'Down an Alley' Filled With Morsels of Other Plays

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The trouble with a two-character play is the awful finality of the cast list. Knowing that nobody else is going to appear somehow makes you resentful of those who already have. When, long before the last war, Dame Flora Robson was appearing in a Viennese two-hander and at long last

## THE LONDON STAGE

the doorbell rang onstage and Dame Flora said to her husband, "I wonder who that can be?" a voice from the stalls cried, "Whoever it is, let them in." Suppose the two people on stage aren't the two you really want to spend the rest of the evening with? Only Tony Shaffer ever solved that one, by promising in his two-character "Sleuth" the appearance of various mythical characters. Now you can't even trust a theater program.

But "Down an Alley Filled With Cats" (at the Menzies) is a genuinely two-character thriller. Neither man comes on in disguise as a third, nobody is promised and then fails to materialize. There are admittedly some unusual names in the program, notably Ola May Wallace, Duane Bogie, Kirk Doolley and Beatrice Handel, but they turn out to be the producers or at any rate their backers. What they are backing is a curious but by no means catastrophic little thriller

about an antiquarian bookshop in Sydney, and for those of us who thought New South Wales rich in neither suspense nor old and valuable books, this is clearly meant as something of an eye-opener.

It starts with the arrival of Adam Faith as a camel-coated likely lad improbably seeking a definitive tome on the history of the Napoleonic wars. Even the least of the Poirots among us will not take long to realize that whatever is of such value to him in this work is unlikely to be contained in the text. Sure enough, it's on the dust jacket: Someone has thoughtfully inscribed the address of some buried Chinese treasure. The only problem is that the dust jacket has been torn in half. The chances are that the other half is in the possession of the owner of the bookshop, who has decided to look Faith in with him for the night while they sort things out.

The entire plot of Warwick Moss' thriller could neatly be contained within about the first seven minutes of any remake of "The Maltese Falcon"; what is intriguing here is the occasional glimpse of the various other plays that he seems to have abandoned along the way to an all-too-predictable end. First, there is the old odd-couple routine: Faith, street-smart but otherwise uneducated, up against the weary worldly wisdom of David de Keyser as the bookseller. If one stands for quick wits and the other

for old intelligence, which has the best chance of staying alive through the night and making off with the Chinese statue in the dawn?

Then again, this might not be a thriller at all, since the actual thrills are precious few and far between. Could it have started out as a gay love story about an old man falling for the villain he always wanted to be in his youth? If so, de Keyser's wary, prowling performance is a masterpiece of suppressed sexuality. But if that is what the play is about, somewhere along the route its author seems to have lost interest in a resolution. In the end the games are all that he really cares about, games of bluff and double-bluff that are ultimately self-defeating. If you know that neither character is ever likely to tell the truth about anything or anybody, what they do tell one another becomes remarkably irrelevant.

This is the kind of plot that used to appear on television in about 1956 under the Alfred Hitchcock banner; even then it wasn't that strong for half an hour, and stretched to four times that length it is bound to look a little fragile unless you are deeply concerned with the precise whereabouts of stolen Chinese artifacts. But Faith and de Keyser play this charade with such evident enjoyment and tremendous versatility that in the end it very nearly grabs you. I just don't look forward to seeing it in

any of the regional-rep revivals that will doubtless follow when managements realize its remarkable economy of set, cast and action.

A rather more electrifying two-hander is at the Gate in Notting Hill, where Neil Cunningham and Stewart Preston are playing out "Ophelia's Last Days." Andrew Dailmeyer's savage duet about Thomas de Quincey and his servant in 19th-century Edinburgh. An enfeebled opium addict and a disabled simpleton might not immediately appear to be the two characters you would most choose to spend an evening with, but the performances are unforgettable. Cunningham as de Quincey, leading "the damnable life of a hack" as he is chased from attic to basement by Scots landlords outraged at his failure to extract 10 guineas from Blackwoods magazine for a piece he has once again failed to deliver on deadline, and Preston as the demented retainer form a partnership as touching as it is appalling.

Some weeks ago I drew your attention to the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of "Les Misérables" at the Barbican and suggested that it was the best musical of the 1980s. That verdict seems to have been endorsed by audiences, since tickets at the Barbican have been all but impossible to get, but as the show moves this week to the Palace with its original cast intact this might be a good moment to highlight a curious split in critical reaction. Those Americans who have reviewed it, from The New York Times through Time to Newsweek, have shared my belief in the brilliance of the score and the courage of a musical that is not about glamour or success but about

failure and hatred and sudden death.

My local colleagues, however, with one or two exceptions, have resolutely rejected it. Indeed, the usually reliable judges on the Evening Standard panel were so eager to deny it a hugely deserved trophy that they gave their best new musical award to the Elvis Presley bio "Are You Lonesome Tonight?" which is strictly speaking not a new musical at all but a documentary drama with songs. Why the trans-Atlantic split? Perhaps American reviewers have learned at last the lesson of "Sweeney Todd," which is that a great musical does not have to be a constantly cheerful one. If so, could we not learn that lesson here too? Or do we have to wait until the English National Opera does "Les Misérables" at the Coliseum, as they one day undoubtedly will?

## Contest to Recall Flier's 1811 Feat

Ulm, West Germany — An international competition will be held next June to re-enact the exploits of Albrecht Berblinger, "the Tailor of Ulm" who, after a plunge into the Danube wearing homemade wings, made successful flights 175 years ago. The city-sponsored competition will carry a prize of 50,000 Deutsche marks (now \$20,000), the Ulm newspaper Profil said Tuesday.

In 1811, the tailor, with six-meter cloth wings strapped to his back, dived from the city wall and tried to swoop across the Danube. Seconds later, to roars of laughter, he plunged into the water, and despite his later successes, this is how history fondly recalls him, Profil said. Today the reason for his initial failure is clear, it added: He had not allowed for the downdraft over the river.

Contest rules say "only flying machines similar in construction to that used by the Tailor of Ulm" may be used and fliers have to jump from the same wall.

## Turkish Playboy Planned

ISTANBUL — Playboy will start distributing a Turkish edition next week — the first Playboy to be published in an Islamic country, according to Ali Saydam, chief editor of Playboy Turkey.

The Arditi Quartet, performing works by Giacinto Scelsi, Villa Medici, Rome, Dec. 12.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

## The Arditi Quartet: In Contemporary Music, Playing More Than the Notes

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — Irvine Arditi's manner suggests a man with a monopoly on a rare commodity, which is not far from the case. The Arditi Quartet, which he founded in 1974 with three classmates from the Royal Academy of Music in London, has become Europe's most celebrated string ensemble specializing in contemporary compositions.

The composer Iannis Xenakis said the solo performance of his "Nomos Alpha" by the quartet's cellist, Rohan de Saram, Dec. 2 at the Théâtre du Rond-Point in Paris was "the best I've ever heard"; the quartet's pre-eminence is such that, when told of Xenakis's comment, Arditi grinned and remarked, "He often says things like that to us."

When he began the quartet (the other two members are Alexandre Balanescu, second violin, and Le-

vine Andrade, viola), "studies in contemporary music at the academy were very poor," he noted. "You had to do it for yourself." The remark still largely applies across Europe. Arditi said that at a seminar in Orléans in late November "I was showing the students things no classical teacher could show them. One does need a firm classical basis — you can't play Xenakis if you can't play in tune — but in new music one has to understand the priorities for performance. Often we're playing shapes — such as sustained glissandi or clusters of plucked notes — not melodies or lines. And the dynamic contrast is more important, because the extremes are greater." Those extremes range from silence to wall-shaking amplified crescendos.

From the time he began listening to new music in his teens — in

particular electronic works such as Karlheinz Stockhausen's "Hymnen," Arditi recalled — "the sounds were what excited me." Since then composers have steadily incorporated sounds similar to those made with electronic devices into the repertoire for acoustic instruments. In the process, the music notation has at times diverged from the sounds it tries to describe. "It's not always clear on paper what a composer wants," Arditi said. "Realization can be very different from the notation." The quartet makes a point of rehearsing with the living composers of the 200 pieces in its repertoire.

"All music has a direction. Not many people recognize that element. A lot of performers in this field just play the notes, because that's hard enough, and it's difficult to see the direction as well." Moreover, the techniques demanded of string players in this genre are practically athletic. One passage of "Nomos Alpha" required Saram to quickly lower the bottom string of his cello an octave in pitch, then play the open string against a harmonic on the next string — which meant that if his breakneck tuning job was off, the result would be mere noise. (He was right on pitch.) In another segment of the piece, Saram had to play harmonics on the first and fourth strings simultaneously, and the only way to do that is to reverse the bow and play under the strings. "There were some crazy Italians who tried things like that in the 17th century," said Saram, "but such practices are hardly common today."

The key to performing contemporary music, said Arditi, is "the articulation of extremes. In classical pieces you're playing times that have to be evened out. In contemporary music the sounds come from nowhere. Composers like Xenakis want to hear a crunch, to distort the sounds. And that demands a more subtle technique," to keep the "crunch" from running out of control.

Increasingly, the quartet has become involved in broadening musical extremes; this fall it introduced 30 new works, including "our first minimalist piece, by Philip Glass," Arditi said. Another direction is anything but minimal: performing with the electronic Read string in-

struments recently developed by the Canadian engineer-musician Richard Armin and used by the quartet for works by James Dillon, Giacinto Scelsi and Tim Souster at the Centre Pompidou last Wednesday.

While bugs in the sound system (a feature of rock concerts that is becoming typical in "classical" performances) added unpleasant noise to Dillon's lyrical String Quartet, Souster's "Hambleton Hill" for string quartet and tape signaled the Raads' extraordinary potential in

the hands of accomplished players and competent sound technicians. With the composer at the sound controls, the quartet moved through passages soft as a whisper to a roaring climax that would have been incoherent with previous amplification methods.

"We have to see the possibility of having new pieces written for these instruments," Arditi said.

"We think it's necessary to represent all the areas we can satisfactorily play. I don't think one could put two current composers together

and say they were a school. That very definitely distinguishes this period from the 1950s, and it makes things much harder for the performer. But this is a strained world, and art has to represent what's going on."

The Arditi Quartet, performing works by Giacinto Scelsi, Villa Medici, Rome, Dec. 12.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

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GE	118.00	117.50	117.50	+0.50	
AMC	108.00	107.50	107.50	+0.50	
IBM	168.50	168.00	168.00	+0.50	
AT&T	128.00	127.50	127.50	+0.50	
GE	118.00	117.50	117.50	+0.50	
AMC	108.00	107.50	107.50	+0.50	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1549.50	1549.50	1549.50	+2.35	
Indus.	1281.00	1281.00	1281.00	+1.50	
Transp.	109.00	109.00	109.00	+0.25	
Comp.	99.40	99.40	99.40	+0.10	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	
Composite	1549.50	1549.50	1549.50	+2.35	
Indust.	1281.00	1281.00	1281.00	+1.50	
Transp.	109.00	109.00	109.00	+0.25	
Finance	127.40	127.40	127.40	+0.10	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	155,000,000				
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	148,000,000				
Prev. consolidated close	148,000,000				

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Advanced	100.00	+0.50			
Unchanged	100.00	0.00			
Declined	100.00	-0.50			
New High	100.00	+0.50			
New Low	100.00	-0.50			
Volume	100.00				

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Composite	100.00	+0.50			
Indust.	100.00	+0.50			
Finance	100.00	+0.50			
Unchanged	100.00	0.00			
Declined	100.00	-0.50			
New High	100.00	+0.50			
New Low	100.00	-0.50			
Volume	100.00				

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	168.50	168.00	168.00	+0.50	
AT&T	128.00	127.50	127.50	+0.50	
GE	118.00	117.50	117.50	+0.50	
AMC	108.00	107.50	107.50	+0.50	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Bonds	100.00	+0.10			
Utilities	100.00	+0.10			
Indust.	100.00	+0.10			

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Advanced	100.00	+0.50			
Unchanged	100.00	0.00			
Declined	100.00	-0.50			
New High	100.00	+0.50			
New Low	100.00	-0.50			
Volume	100.00				

	Buy	Sales	"Sh't
Dec. 9	291,702	671,083	3,620
Dec. 8	178,842	540,926	8,075
Dec. 5	269,889	654,661	3,977
Dec. 4	196,095	555,069	2,847
Dec. 3	161,423	507,971	1,763

\*Included in the sales figures



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# NYSE Closing

Tables include the overnight prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	4.00 15	12.00	11.00	IBM	4.00 15
11.50	10.50	AT&T	3.50 18	11.50	10.50	AT&T	3.50 18
11.00	10.00	GE	3.00 20	11.00	10.00	GE	3.00 20
10.50	9.50	Westinghouse	2.50 22	10.50	9.50	Westinghouse	2.50 22
10.00	9.00	General Electric	2.00 25	10.00	9.00	General Electric	2.00 25
9.50	8.50	Rockwell	1.50 28	9.50	8.50	Rockwell	1.50 28
9.00	8.00	Boeing	1.00 30	9.00	8.00	Boeing	1.00 30
8.50	7.50	Lockheed	0.50 35	8.50	7.50	Lockheed	0.50 35
8.00	7.00	Northrop	0.00 40	8.00	7.00	Northrop	0.00 40
7.50	6.50	Raytheon	0.00 45	7.50	6.50	Raytheon	0.00 45
7.00	6.00	Grumman	0.00 50	7.00	6.00	Grumman	0.00 50
6.50	5.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 55	6.50	5.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 55
6.00	5.00	Boeing	0.00 60	6.00	5.00	Boeing	0.00 60
5.50	4.50	Lockheed	0.00 65	5.50	4.50	Lockheed	0.00 65
5.00	4.00	Northrop	0.00 70	5.00	4.00	Northrop	0.00 70
4.50	3.50	Raytheon	0.00 75	4.50	3.50	Raytheon	0.00 75
4.00	3.00	Grumman	0.00 80	4.00	3.00	Grumman	0.00 80
3.50	2.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 85	3.50	2.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 85
3.00	2.00	Boeing	0.00 90	3.00	2.00	Boeing	0.00 90
2.50	1.50	Lockheed	0.00 95	2.50	1.50	Lockheed	0.00 95
2.00	1.00	Northrop	0.00 100	2.00	1.00	Northrop	0.00 100
1.50	0.50	Raytheon	0.00 105	1.50	0.50	Raytheon	0.00 105
1.00	0.00	Grumman	0.00 110	1.00	0.00	Grumman	0.00 110
0.50	0.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 115	0.50	0.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 115
0.00	0.00	Boeing	0.00 120	0.00	0.00	Boeing	0.00 120

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	4.00 15	12.00	11.00	IBM	4.00 15
11.50	10.50	AT&T	3.50 18	11.50	10.50	AT&T	3.50 18
11.00	10.00	GE	3.00 20	11.00	10.00	GE	3.00 20
10.50	9.50	Westinghouse	2.50 22	10.50	9.50	Westinghouse	2.50 22
10.00	9.00	General Electric	2.00 25	10.00	9.00	General Electric	2.00 25
9.50	8.50	Rockwell	1.50 28	9.50	8.50	Rockwell	1.50 28
9.00	8.00	Boeing	1.00 30	9.00	8.00	Boeing	1.00 30
8.50	7.50	Lockheed	0.50 35	8.50	7.50	Lockheed	0.50 35
8.00	7.00	Northrop	0.00 40	8.00	7.00	Northrop	0.00 40
7.50	6.50	Raytheon	0.00 45	7.50	6.50	Raytheon	0.00 45
7.00	6.00	Grumman	0.00 50	7.00	6.00	Grumman	0.00 50
6.50	5.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 55	6.50	5.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 55
6.00	5.00	Boeing	0.00 60	6.00	5.00	Boeing	0.00 60
5.50	4.50	Lockheed	0.00 65	5.50	4.50	Lockheed	0.00 65
5.00	4.00	Northrop	0.00 70	5.00	4.00	Northrop	0.00 70
4.50	3.50	Raytheon	0.00 75	4.50	3.50	Raytheon	0.00 75
4.00	3.00	Grumman	0.00 80	4.00	3.00	Grumman	0.00 80
3.50	2.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 85	3.50	2.50	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 85
3.00	2.00	Boeing	0.00 90	3.00	2.00	Boeing	0.00 90
2.50	1.50	Lockheed	0.00 95	2.50	1.50	Lockheed	0.00 95
2.00	1.00	Northrop	0.00 100	2.00	1.00	Northrop	0.00 100
1.50	0.50	Raytheon	0.00 105	1.50	0.50	Raytheon	0.00 105
1.00	0.00	Grumman	0.00 110	1.00	0.00	Grumman	0.00 110
0.50	0.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 115	0.50	0.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.00 115
0.00	0.00	Boeing	0.00 120	0.00	0.00	Boeing	0.00 120

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### Cash Prices

		Dec 10				
Section	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
<b>Grains</b>						
<b>WHEAT (CBT)</b>						
dollars per bushel						
1,000	Dec 2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.46	2.46 3/4	+1/16
1,000	Mar 2	2.50 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	+1/16
1,000	May 2	2.52 1/2	2.52 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.51 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Nov 2	2.51 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.50 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jan 2	2.53 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.52 1/2	2.52 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jul 2	2.54 1/2	2.54 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.53 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Sep 2	2.55 1/2	2.55 1/2	2.54 1/2	2.54 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Oct 2	2.56 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.55 1/2	2.55 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Nov 2	2.57 1/2	2.57 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.56 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Dec 2	2.58 1/2	2.58 1/2	2.57 1/2	2.57 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jan 2	2.59 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.58 1/2	2.58 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Feb 2	2.60 1/2	2.60 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.59 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Mar 2	2.61 1/2	2.61 1/2	2.60 1/2	2.60 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Apr 2	2.62 1/2	2.62 1/2	2.61 1/2	2.61 1/2	+1/16
1,000	May 2	2.63 1/2	2.63 1/2	2.62 1/2	2.62 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jun 2	2.64 1/2	2.64 1/2	2.63 1/2	2.63 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jul 2	2.65 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.64 1/2	2.64 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Aug 2	2.66 1/2	2.66 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.65 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Sep 2	2.67 1/2	2.67 1/2	2.66 1/2	2.66 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Oct 2	2.68 1/2	2.68 1/2	2.67 1/2	2.67 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Nov 2	2.69 1/2	2.69 1/2	2.68 1/2	2.68 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Dec 2	2.70 1/2	2.70 1/2	2.69 1/2	2.69 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jan 2	2.71 1/2	2.71 1/2	2.70 1/2	2.70 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Feb 2	2.72 1/2	2.72 1/2	2.71 1/2	2.71 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Mar 2	2.73 1/2	2.73 1/2	2.72 1/2	2.72 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Apr 2	2.74 1/2	2.74 1/2	2.73 1/2	2.73 1/2	+1/16
1,000	May 2	2.75 1/2	2.75 1/2	2.74 1/2	2.74 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jun 2	2.76 1/2	2.76 1/2	2.75 1/2	2.75 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jul 2	2.77 1/2	2.77 1/2	2.76 1/2	2.76 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Aug 2	2.78 1/2	2.78 1/2	2.77 1/2	2.77 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Sep 2	2.79 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.78 1/2	2.78 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Oct 2	2.80 1/2	2.80 1/2	2.79 1/2	2.79 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Nov 2	2.81 1/2	2.81 1/2	2.80 1/2	2.80 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Dec 2	2.82 1/2	2.82 1/2	2.81 1/2	2.81 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jan 2	2.83 1/2	2.83 1/2	2.82 1/2	2.82 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Feb 2	2.84 1/2	2.84 1/2	2.83 1/2	2.83 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Mar 2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.84 1/2	2.84 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Apr 2	2.86 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/16
1,000	May 2	2.87 1/2	2.87 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.86 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jun 2	2.88 1/2	2.88 1/2	2.87 1/2	2.87 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Jul 2	2.89 1/2	2.89 1/2	2.88 1/2	2.88 1/2	+1/16
1,000	Aug 2	2.90 1/2	2.90 1/2	2.89 1/2	2.89 1/2	+1/16

month bill	7.19	7.17	7.42
month bill	7.24	7.22	7.61
year bill	7.24	7.22	7.67

USUAL		1987	
ASP	2.3	1-15	
American Electric	72.15	2-25	
Arco Chemical	10.0	1-15	
Burgess Chemical	6.45	2-25	
Celanese	10.0	1-15	
Carnabell Ref Lk Mng	11.0	2-24	
Chemical Ship Lnd	10.0	1-15	
Commerce Intc	10.0	1-15	
Cross (A.M.I.) Co	2.15	1-15	
Quint Corp	1.7	2-25	
Devco Corp	2.85	2-25	
Emco Int Freight	2.85	2-25	
Hamilton Oil Corp	22.15	1-12	
Illinois Tool Works	2.85	1-15	
INTERCO Inc	2.7	1-15	
Int'l Paper Corp Lnd	1.15	2-24	
Jacksonville Corp	1.15	2-24	
Litton Inco Lnd Ints	17.0	1-15	
Mach Intc Inc	2.85	2-25	
Mobile Gas Service	1.0	1-15	
Monsanto	1.0	1-15	
Novor Corp Inc	2.85	2-24	
Rosen Corp	1.0	1-15	
Temple Co	1.0	1-15	
Tri-Continental Corp	1.0	1-15	
Via de France	1.15	1-12	

1-annually; 2-quarterly; 3-annually; 4-annually; 5-annually; 6-annually; 7-annually; 8-annually; 9-annually; 10-annually; 11-annually; 12-annually; 13-annually; 14-annually; 15-annually; 16-annually; 17-annually; 18-annually; 19-annually; 20-annually; 21-annually; 22-annually; 23-annually; 24-annually; 25-annually; 26-annually; 27-annually; 28-annually; 29-annually; 30-annually; 31-annually; 32-annually; 33-annually; 34-annually; 35-annually; 36-annually; 37-annually; 38-annually; 39-annually; 40-annually; 41-annually; 42-annually; 43-annually; 44-annually; 45-annually; 46-annually; 47-annually; 48-annually; 49-annually; 50-annually; 51-annually; 52-annually; 53-annually; 54-annually; 55-annually; 56-annually; 57-annually; 58-annually; 59-annually; 60-annually; 61-annually; 62-annually; 63-annually; 64-annually; 65-annually; 66-annually; 67-annually; 68-annually; 69-annually; 70-annually; 71-annually; 72-annually; 73-annually; 74-annually; 75-annually; 76-annually; 77-annually; 78-annually; 79-annually; 80-annually; 81-annually; 82-annually; 83-annually; 84-annually; 85-annually; 86-annually; 87-annually; 88-annually; 89-annually; 90-annually; 91-annually; 92-annually; 93-annually; 94-annually; 95-annually; 96-annually; 97-annually; 98-annually; 99-annually; 100-annually; 101-annually; 102-annually; 103-annually; 104-annually; 105-annually; 106-annually; 107-annually; 108-annually; 109-annually; 110-annually; 111-annually; 112-annually; 113-annually; 114-annually; 115-annually; 116-annually; 117-annually; 118-annually; 119-annually; 120-annually; 121-annually; 122-annually; 123-annually; 124-annually; 125-annually; 126-annually; 127-annually; 128-annually; 129-annually; 130-annually; 131-annually; 132-annually; 133-annually; 134-annually; 135-annually; 136-annually; 137-annually; 138-annually; 139-annually; 140-annually; 141-annually; 142-annually; 143-annually; 144-annually; 145-annually; 146-annually; 147-annually; 148-annually; 149-annually; 150-annually; 151-annually; 152-annually; 153-annually; 154-annually; 155-annually; 156-annually; 157-annually; 158-annually; 159-annually; 160-annually; 161-annually; 162-annually; 163-annually; 164-annually; 165-annually; 166-annually; 167-annually; 168-annually; 169-annually; 170-annually; 171-annually; 172-annually; 173-annually; 174-annually; 175-annually; 176-annually; 177-annually; 178-annually; 179-annually; 180-annually; 181-annually; 182-annually; 183-annually; 184-annually; 185-annually; 186-annually; 187-annually; 188-annually; 189-annually; 190-annually; 191-annually; 192-annually; 193-annually; 194-annually; 195-annually; 196-annually; 197-annually; 198-annually; 199-annually; 200-annually; 201-annually; 202-annually; 203-annually; 204-annually; 205-annually; 206-annually; 207-annually; 208-annually; 209-annually; 210-annually; 211-annually; 212-annually; 213-annually; 214-annually; 215-annually; 216-annually; 217-annually; 218-annually; 219-annually; 220-annually; 221-annually; 222-annually; 223-annually; 224-annually; 225-annually; 226-annually; 227-annually; 228-annually; 229-annually; 230-annually; 231-annually; 232-annually; 233-annually; 234-annually; 235-annually; 236-annually; 237-annually; 238-annually; 239-annually; 240-annually; 241-annually; 242-annually; 243-annually; 244-annually; 245-annually; 246-annually; 247-annually; 248-annually; 249-annually; 250-annually; 251-annually; 252-annually; 253-annually; 254-annually; 255-annually; 256-annually; 257-annually; 258-annually; 259-annually; 260-annually; 261-annually; 262-annually; 263-annually; 264-annually; 265-annually; 266-annually; 267-annually; 268-annually; 269-annually; 270-annually; 271-annually; 272-annually; 273-annually; 274-annually; 275-annually; 276-annually; 277-annually; 278-annually; 279-annually; 280-annually; 281-annually; 282-annually; 283-annually; 284-annually; 285-annually; 286-annually; 287-annually; 288-annually; 289-annually; 290-annually; 291-annually; 292-annually; 293-annually; 294-annually; 295-annually; 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368-annually; 369-annually; 370-annually; 371-annually; 372-annually; 373-annually; 374-annually; 375-annually; 376-annually; 377-annually; 378-annually; 379-annually; 380-annually; 381-annually; 382-annually; 383-annually; 384-annually; 385-annually; 386-annually; 387-annually; 388-annually; 389-annually; 390-annually; 391-annually; 392-annually; 393-annually; 394-annually; 395-annually; 396-annually; 397-annually; 398-annually; 399-annually; 400-annually; 401-annually; 402-annually; 403-annually; 404-annually; 405-annually; 406-annually; 407-annually; 408-annually; 409-annually; 410-annually; 411-annually; 412-annually; 413-annually; 414-annually; 415-annually; 416-annually; 417-annually; 418-annually; 419-annually; 420-annually; 421-annually; 422-annually; 423-annually; 424-annually; 425-annually; 426-annually; 427-annually; 428-annually; 429-annually; 430-annually; 431-annually; 432-annually; 433-annually; 434-annually; 435-annually; 436-annually; 437-annually; 438-annually; 439-annually; 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*Via The Associated Press*

[illegible]

## Dec 1944

Company	PER	ASR	PER
INCREASED			
in Fv Crs Swgs	Q	.15	2-
aliliated Ntl G		.66	2-10
ntrol Oil Corp	Q	.05	4-
Holdings		.09	1-
ntrol Incns	Q	.47	12-
ntrol		.17	1-10
oma G & El		.32	1-10
ne Ca	Q	.28	1-10
l Ca	Q	.26	1-3
SPECIAL			
Werner Corp	"	.25	1-1
OMITTED			
well Inc			

\_\_\_\_\_

	Discount		
	Offer	Bid	Yield
month bill	7.19	7.17	7.62
month bill	7.24	7.22	7.61
or bill	7.24	7.22	7.57

	Bid	Offer	Yield
T. bond	101 31/32	102 1/32	9.67

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 125.38  
 Change for the day: + 0.55  
 One year yield: 8.94 %  
 Source: Merrill Lynch.

Figure 10

[illegible]

**R. German Mark-125,000 marks, one's per mo**

Cello-Settle			Pete-Settle		
Mar	Jun	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep
2.20	2.58	—	0.33	0.62	—
1.34	1.93	—	0.64	0.93	—
0.84	1.41	1.10	1.11	1.37	1.51
N.A.	1.58	N.A.	1.77	1.95	2.03
0.30	0.72	1.15	N.A.	N.A.	—
—	0.49	—	—	1.34	—

marked inland vol. 2,429  
 : Mon. vol. 1,787 open int. 23.383  
 : Mon. vol. 719 open int. 15.764

CCF: CME.

10 tons-dollars per ton						
84.00	125.40	Dec	145.00	145.00	143.10	143.40 —1.50
63.00	127.00	Jan	144.50	145.50	143.50	143.78 —1.30
64.00	128.00	Feb	144.00	147.00	144.00	144.00 —1.00

[illegible]

FEEDER CATTLE (CME)							
500 lbs.-cwt. per lb.							
79.60	80.50	Jan	66.80	66.80	65.27	66.05	-72

[illegible]

OFFICE C (NYCSCE)		300 lbs.-cents per lb.							
11.50	129.25	Dec	175.00	184.10	173.80	184.83	+4.53		

[illegible]

1974	1.51	1.99	0.08	0.18
1975	1.40	1.80	0.08	0.14
1976	1.34	1.74	0.08	0.14
1977	1.29	1.69	0.08	0.14
1978	1.24	1.64	0.08	0.14
1979	1.19	1.59	0.08	0.14
1980	1.14	1.54	0.08	0.14
1981	1.09	1.49	0.08	0.14
1982	1.04	1.44	0.08	0.14
1983	0.99	1.39	0.08	0.14
1984	0.94	1.34	0.08	0.14
1985	0.89	1.29	0.08	0.14
1986	0.84	1.24	0.08	0.14
1987	0.79	1.19	0.08	0.14
1988	0.74	1.14	0.08	0.14
1989	0.69	1.09	0.08	0.14
1990	0.64	1.04	0.08	0.14
1991	0.59	0.99	0.08	0.14
1992	0.54	0.94	0.08	0.14
1993	0.49	0.89	0.08	0.14
1994	0.44	0.84	0.08	0.14
1995	0.39	0.79	0.08	0.14
1996	0.34	0.74	0.08	0.14
1997	0.29	0.69	0.08	0.14
1998	0.24	0.64	0.08	0.14
1999	0.19	0.59	0.08	0.14
2000	0.14	0.54	0.08	0.14
2001	0.09	0.49	0.08	0.14
2002	0.04	0.44	0.08	0.14
2003	0.00	0.40	0.08	0.14
2004	0.00	0.36	0.08	0.14
2005	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.14
2006	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.14
2007	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.14
2008	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.14
2009	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.14
2010	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.14
2011	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.14
2012	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.14
2013	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2014	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2015	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2016	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2017	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2018	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2019	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2020	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2021	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2022	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2023	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2024	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2025	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2026	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2027	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2028	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2029	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2030	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2031	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2032	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2033	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2034	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2035	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2036	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2037	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2038	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2039	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2040	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2041	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2042	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2043	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2044	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.14
2045	0.00	0.00	0.08	

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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**COPPER (COMEX)**  
5,000 lbs - cents per lb.

80.00	53.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.65	-1.20
79.00	53.00	Nov	63.75	63.45	63.20	-1.20
78.00	52.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
77.00	52.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
76.00	51.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
75.00	51.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
74.00	50.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
73.00	50.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
72.00	49.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
71.00	49.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
70.00	48.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
69.00	48.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
68.00	47.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
67.00	47.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
66.00	46.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
65.00	46.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
64.00	45.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
63.00	45.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
62.00	44.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
61.00	44.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
60.00	43.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
59.00	43.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
58.00	42.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
57.00	42.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
56.00	41.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
55.00	41.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
54.00	40.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
53.00	40.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
52.00	39.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
51.00	39.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
50.00	38.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
49.00	38.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
48.00	37.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
47.00	37.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
46.00	36.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
45.00	36.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
44.00	35.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
43.00	35.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
42.00	34.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
41.00	34.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
40.00	33.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
39.00	33.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
38.00	32.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
37.00	32.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
36.00	31.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
35.00	31.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
34.00	30.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
33.00	30.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
32.00	29.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
31.00	29.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
30.00	28.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
29.00	28.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
28.00	27.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
27.00	27.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
26.00	26.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
25.00	26.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
24.00	25.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
23.00	25.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
22.00	24.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
21.00	24.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
20.00	23.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
19.00	23.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
18.00	22.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
17.00	22.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
16.00	21.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
15.00	21.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
14.00	20.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
13.00	20.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
12.00	19.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
11.00	19.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
10.00	18.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
9.00	18.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
8.00	17.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
7.00	17.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
6.00	16.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
5.00	16.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
4.00	15.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
3.00	15.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
2.00	14.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
1.00	14.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	13.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	13.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	12.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	12.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	11.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	11.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	10.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	10.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	9.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	9.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	8.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	8.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	7.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	7.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	6.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	6.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	5.50	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	5.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	4.50	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	4.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	3.50	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	3.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	2.50	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	2.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	1.50	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	1.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.50	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Oct	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Sept	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Aug	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	July	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	June	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	May	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	April	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	March	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Feb	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Jan	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Dec	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Nov	63.75	63.75	63.70	-1.20
0.00	0.00	Oct	6			

792.0	572.0	May	573.0	598.5	598.5	571.0	-2.5
848.0	600.0	May	607.0	604.0	593.5	598.5	-2.7
945.0	608.0	Jul	608.0	613.0	607.0	606.8	-2.9
960.0	619.5	Sep	616.0	621.5	609.0	615.0	-3.3

[illegible]

30.50	30.50	Dec	318.00	318.00	318.00	317.70	+1.30
		Jan				319.30	+1.60
35.50	306.00	Feb	319.00	321.00	318.50	321.20	+1.40
46.80	314.70	Apr	323.00	325.40	322.00	324.80	+1.30

9/29	232.50	232.50	232.50	232.50	+1.00
9/28	231.50	231.50	231.50	231.50	+1.00
9/27	230.50	230.50	230.50	230.50	+1.00
9/26	229.50	229.50	229.50	229.50	+1.00
9/25	228.50	228.50	228.50	228.50	+1.00
9/24	227.50	227.50	227.50	227.50	+1.00
9/23	226.50	226.50	226.50	226.50	+1.00
9/22	225.50	225.50	225.50	225.50	+1.00
9/21	224.50	224.50	224.50	224.50	+1.00
9/20	223.50	223.50	223.50	223.50	+1.00
9/19	222.50	222.50	222.50	222.50	+1.00
9/18	221.50	221.50	221.50	221.50	+1.00
9/17	220.50	220.50	220.50	220.50	+1.00
9/16	219.50	219.50	219.50	219.50	+1.00
9/15	218.50	218.50	218.50	218.50	+1.00
9/14	217.50	217.50	217.50	217.50	+1.00
9/13	216.50	216.50	216.50	216.50	+1.00
9/12	215.50	215.50	215.50	215.50	+1.00
9/11	214.50	214.50	214.50	214.50	+1.00
9/10	213.50	213.50	213.50	213.50	+1.00
9/9	212.50	212.50	212.50	212.50	+1.00
9/8	211.50	211.50	211.50	211.50	+1.00
9/7	210.50	210.50	210.50	210.50	+1.00
9/6	209.50	209.50	209.50	209.50	+1.00
9/5	208.50	208.50	208.50	208.50	+1.00
9/4	207.50	207.50	207.50	207.50	+1.00
9/3	206.50	206.50	206.50	206.50	+1.00
9/2	205.50	205.50	205.50	205.50	+1.00
9/1	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50	+1.00
8/31	203.50	203.50	203.50	203.50	+1.00
8/30	202.50	202.50	202.50	202.50	+1.00
8/29	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50	+1.00
8/28	200.50	200.50	200.50	200.50	+1.00
8/27	199.50	199.50	199.50	199.50	+1.00
8/26	198.50	198.50	198.50	198.50	+1.00
8/25	197.50	197.50	197.50	197.50	+1.00
8/24	196.50	196.50	196.50	196.50	+1.00
8/23	195.50	195.50	195.50	195.50	+1.00
8/22	194.50	194.50	194.50	194.50	+1.00
8/21	193.50	193.50	193.50	193.50	+1.00
8/20	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	+1.00
8/19	191.50	191.50	191.50	191.50	+1.00
8/18	190.50	190.50	190.50	190.50	+1.00
8/17	189.50	189.50	189.50	189.50	+1.00
8/16	188.50	188.50	188.50	188.50	+1.00
8/15	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	+1.00
8/14	186.50	186.50	186.50	186.50	+1.00
8/13	185.50	185.50	185.50	185.50	+1.00
8/12	184.50	184.50	184.50	184.50	+1.00
8/11	183.50	183.50	183.50	183.50	+1.00
8/10	182.50	182.50	182.50	182.50	+1.00
8/9	181.50	181.50	181.50	181.50	+1.00
8/8	180.50	180.50	180.50	180.50	+1.00
8/7	179.50	179.50	179.50	179.50	+1.00
8/6	178.50	178.50	178.50	17	

Schert 21.000

Prvco Schert 21.500

Day Open 181.125000

up 1.000

Financial						
T. BILLS (MM)						
90 days / 100 pct.						
9/29	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/28	87.73	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/27	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/26	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/25	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/24	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/23	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/22	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/21	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/20	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/19	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/18	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/17	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/16	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/15	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/14	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/13	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/12	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/11	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/10	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/9	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/8	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/7	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/6	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/5	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/4	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/3	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/2	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
9/1	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/31	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/30	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/29	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/28	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/27	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/26	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/25	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/24	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/23	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/22	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/21	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/20	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/19	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/18	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/17	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/16	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/15	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/14	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/13	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/12	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/11	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/10	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/9	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/8	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/7	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/6	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/5	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/4	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/3	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/2	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
8/1	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/31	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/30	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/29	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/28	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/27	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/26	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/25	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/24	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/23	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/22	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/21	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/20	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/19	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/18	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/17	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/16	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/15	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/14	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/13	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/12	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/11	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/10	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/9	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/8	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/7	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/6	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/5	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/4	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/3	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/2	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
7/1	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/30	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/29	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/28	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/27	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/26	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/25	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/24	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/23	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/22	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/21	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/20	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/19	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/18	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/17	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/16	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/15	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/14	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/13	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/12	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/11	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/10	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/9	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/8	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/7	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/6	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/5	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/4	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/3	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/2	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
6/1	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
5/31	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
5/30	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
5/29	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
5/28	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
5/27	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
5/26	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	+0.03
5/25	87.71	Dec	92.84	92.92	92.85	

10	75-14	Mar	90-21	90-21	90-16	90-25	+17
14	74-30	Jun	90	90-1	89-28	89-30	+17
24	89-7	Sep	89-2	89-7	89-2	89-4	+14

Sales	Prty. Sales	5/26-31	+13
Dry Open Inc. 23.74			
PRELIMINARY SALES (CST)			
1	5/26	DOZ	53-14
2	5/27	DOZ	53-14
3	5/28	DOZ	53-14
4	5/29	JUN	53-14
5	5/30	JUN	53-14
6	5/31	JUN	53-14
7	6/1	JUN	53-14
8	6/2	JUN	53-14
9	6/3	JUN	53-14
10	6/4	JUN	53-14
11	6/5	JUN	53-14
12	6/6	JUN	53-14
13	6/7	JUN	53-14
14	6/8	JUN	53-14
15	6/9	JUN	53-14
16	6/10	JUN	53-14
17	6/11	JUN	53-14
18	6/12	JUN	53-14
19	6/13	JUN	53-14
20	6/14	JUN	53-14
21	6/15	JUN	53-14
22	6/16	JUN	53-14
23	6/17	JUN	53-14
24	6/18	JUN	53-14
25	6/19	JUN	53-14
26	6/20	JUN	53-14
27	6/21	JUN	53-14
28	6/22	JUN	53-14
29	6/23	JUN	53-14
30	6/24	JUN	53-14
31	6/25	JUN	53-14
32	6/26	JUN	53-14
33	6/27	JUN	53-14
34	6/28	JUN	53-14
35	6/29	JUN	53-14
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215	12/26	JUN	53-14
216	12/27	JUN	53-14
217	12/28	JUN	53-14
218	12/29	JUN	53-14
219	12/30	JUN	53-14
220	12/31	JUN	53-14

st. Sales 19,398 Prev. Sales 21,254  
rev. Day Open Int. \$5,777 off 2,565

JAPANESE YEN (100M)									
100 Yen = 100,000 Japanese Yen									
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100000	Feb	04/10/90	20090	20090	200912	1	1	1	1
100000	Jan	04/10/90	20090	20090	200912	1	1	1	1
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100000	Feb	04/10/90	20090	20090	200912	1	1	1	1
100000	Jan	04/10/90	20090	20090	200912	1	1	1	1
100000	Dec	04/10/90	20090	20090	200912	1	1	1	1
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100000	May	04/10/90	20090	20090	200912	1	1	1	1
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100000	Jul	04/10/90	20090	20090	200912	1	1	1	1
100000	Jun	04/10/90	20090	2009					

55.90	52.40	Oct	57.20	57.20	52.90	50.81	-1.77
59.25	50.85	Dec	51.20	51.20	52.10	51.77	-1.53
56.75	51.75	Mar	51.89	51.80	49.90	49.90	-1.25
					51.49	50.50	-1.19

[illegible]

24.74	Nov	23.60	23.60	23.24	23.24	-1.50
24.50	Dec	23.55	23.55	23.16	23.16	-1.50
24.85	Jan				23.11	-1.50
Sales 77,806 Prev Sales 16,713						

[illegible]

FOR MKT INDEX (CBT)  
pts and elgts  
5% 2004 Dec 7814 8814 8814

[illegible]

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT	(w) Long Term	\$ 25.97	(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$F 178.70	(d) D. Wither Wild Wild Int'l Trd.
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[illegible]

71.70	68.62	Mar	67.15	67.22	65.73	64.90	-72	799.0	630.0	Dec	629.5	638.0	621.5	627.5	-1.0
71.80	68.60	Apr	68.82	64.82	65.40	64.12	-68	799.0	644.0	Jan	632.5	632.5	630.8	631.8	-1.0
70.00	69.18	May	65.45	65.45	65.25	64.75	-30	778.0	643.0	Mar	638.8	649.0	638.0	640.6	-1.4
69.50	65.10	Aug	64.30	64.30	64.30	64.70	-37	793.0	639.0						

Est. Sales 5,000 Prev. Sales 1,514  
Prev. Day Open Int. 22.638 off 115

<b>HOUS (CME)</b> 30000 lbs. cash settle 12/24 12/25 12/26 12/27 12/28 12/29 12/30 12/31 1/1 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10 1/11 1/12 1/13 1/14 1/15 1/16 1/17 1/18 1/19 1/20 1/21 1/22 1/23 1/24 1/25 1/26 1/27 1/28 1/29 1/30 1/31 2/1 2/2 2/3 2/4 2/5 2/6 2/7 2/8 2/9 2/10 2/11 2/12 2/13 2/14 2/15 2/16 2/17 2/18 2/19 2/20 2/21 2/22 2/23 2/24 2/25 2/26 2/27 2/28 2/29 2/30 3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4 3/5 3/6 3/7 3/8 3/9 3/10 3/11 3/12 3/13 3/14 3/15 3/16 3/17 3/18 3/19 3/20 3/21 3/22 3/23 3/24 3/25 3/26 3/27 3/28 3/29 3/30 3/31 4/1 4/2 4/3 4/4 4/5 4/6 4/7 4/8 4/9 4/10 4/11 4/12 4/13 4/14 4/15 4/16 4/17 4/18 4/19 4/20 4/21 4/22 4/23 4/24 4/25 4/26 4/27 4/28 4/29 4/30 5/1 5/2 5/3 5/4 5/5 5/6 5/7 5/8 5/9 5/10 5/11 5/12 5/13 5/14 5/15 5/16 5/17 5/18 5/19 5/20 5/21 5/22 5/23 5/24 5/25 5/26 5/27 5/28 5/29 5/30 5/31 6/1 6/2 6/3 6/4 6/5 6/6 6/7 6/8 6/9 6/10 6/11 6/12 6/13 6/14 6/15 6/16 6/17 6/18 6/19 6/20 6/21 6/22 6/23 6/24 6/25 6/26 6/27 6/28 6/29 6/30 7/1 7/2 7/3 7/4 7/5 7/6 7/7 7/8 7/9 7/10 7/11 7/12 7/13 7/14 7/15 7/16 7/17 7/18 7/19 7/20 7/21 7/22 7/23 7/24 7/25 7/26 7/27 7/28 7/29 7/30 7/31 8/1 8/2 8/3 8/4 8/5 8/6 8/7 8/8 8/9 8/10 8/11 8/12 8/13 8/14 8/15 8/16 8/17 8/18 8/19 8/20 8/21 8/22 8/23 8/24 8/25 8/26 8/27 8/28 8/29 8/30 8/31 9/1 9/2 9/3 9/4 9/5 9/6 9/7 9/8 9/9 9/10 9/11 9/12 9/13 9/14 9/15 9/16 9/17 9/18 9/19 9/20 9/21 9/22 9/23 9/24 9/25 9/26 9/27 9/28 9/29 9/30 10/1 10/2 10/3 10/4 10/5 10/6 10/7 10/8 10/9 10/10 10/11 10/12 10/13 10/14 10/15 10/16 10/17 10/18 10/19 10/20 10/21 10/22 10/23 10/24 10/25 10/26 10/27 10/28 10/29 10/30 10/31 11/1 11/2 11/3 11/4 11/5 11/6 11/7 11/8 11/9 11/10 11/11 11/12 11/13 11/14 11/15 11/16 11/17 11/18 11/19 11/20 11/21 11/22 11/23 11/24 11/25 11/26 11/27 11/28 11/29 11/30 12/1 12/2 12/3 12/4 12/5 12/6 12/7 12/8 12/9 12/10 12/11 12/12 12/13 12/14 12/15 12/16 12/17 12/18 12/19 12/20 12/21 12/22 12/23 12/24 12/25 12/26 12/27 12/28 12/29 12/30 12/31 1/1 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10 1/11 1/12 1/13 1/14 1/15 1/16 1/17 1/18 1/19 1/20 1/21 1/22 1/23 1/24 1/25 1/26 1/27 1/28 1/29 1/30 1/31 2/1 2/2 2/3 2/4 2/5 2/6 2/7 2/8 2/9 2/10 2/11 2/12 2/13 2/14 2/15 2/16 2/17 2/18 2/19 2/20 2/21 2/22 2/23 2/24 2/25 2/26 2/27 2/28 2/29 2/30 3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4 3/5 3/6 3/7 3/8 3/9 3/10 3/11 3/12 3/13 3/14 3/15 3/16 3/17 3/18 3/19 3/20 3/21 3/22 3/23 3/24 3/25 3/26 3/27 3/28 3/29 3/30 3/31 4/1 4/2 4/3 4/4 4/5 4/6 4/7 4/8 4/9 4/10 4/11 4/12 4/13 4/14 4/15 4/16 4/17 4/18 4/19 4/20 4/21 4/22 4/23 4/24 4/25 4/26 4/27 4/28 4/29 4/30 5/1 5/2 5/3 5/4 5/5 5/6 5/7 5/8 5/9 5/10 5/11 5/12 5/13 5/14 5/15 5/16 5/17 5/18 5/19 5/20 5/21 5/22 5/23 5/24 5/25 5/26 5/27 5/28 5/29 5/30 5/31 6/1 6/2 6/3 6/4 6/5 6/6 6/7 6/8 6/9 6/10 6/11 6/12 6/13 6/14 6/15 6/16 6/17 6/18 6/19 6/20 6/21 6/22 6/23 6/24 6/25 6/26 6/27 6/28 6/29 6/30 7/1 7/2 7/3 7/4 7/5 7/6 7/7 7/8 7/9 7/10 7/11 7/12 7/13 7/14 7/15 7/16 7/17 7/18 7/19 7/20 7/21 7/22 7/23 7/24 7/25 7/26 7/27 7/28 7/29 7/30 7/31 8/1 8/2 8/3 8/4 8/5 8/6 8/7 8/8 8/9 8/10 8/11 8/12 8/13 8/14 8/15 8/16 8/17 8/18 8/19 8/20 8/21 8/22 8/23 8/24 8/25 8/26 8/27 8/28 8/29 8/30 8/31 9/1 9/2 9/3 9/4 9/5 9/6 9/7 9/8 9/9 9/10 9/11 9/12 9/13 9/14 9/15 9/16 9/17 9/18 9/19 9/20 9/21 9/22 9/23 9/24 9/25 9/26 9/27 9/28 9/29 9/30 10/1 10/2 10/3 10/4 10/5 10/6 10/7 10/8 10/9 10/10 10/11 10/12 10/13 10/14 10/15 10/16 10/17 10/18 10/19 10/20 10/21 10/22 10/23 10/24 10/25 10/26 10/27 10/28 10/29 10/30 10/31 11/1 11/2 11/3 11/4 11/5 11/6 11/7 11/8 11/9 11/10 11/11 11/12 11/13 11/14 11/15 11/16 11/17 11/18 11/19 11/20 11/21 11/22 11/23 11/24 11/25 11/26 11/27 11/28 11/29 11/30 12/1 12/2 12/3 12/4 12/5 12/6 12/7 12/8 12/9 12/10 12/11 12/12 12/13 12/14 12/15 12/16 12/17 12/18 12/19 12/20 12/21 12/22 12/23 12/24 12/25 12/26 12/27 12/28 12/29 12/30 12/31 1/1 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10 1/11 1/12 1/13 1/14 1/15 1/16 1/17 1/18 1/19 1/20 1/21 1/22 1/23 1/24 1/25 1/26 1/27 1/28 1/29 1/30 1/31 2/1 2/2 2/3 2/4 2/5 2/6 2/7 2/8 2/9 2/10 2/11 2/12 2/13 2/14 2/15 2/16 2/17 2/18 2/19 2/20 2/21 2/22 2/23 2/24 2/25 2/26 2/27 2/28 2/29 2/30 3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4 3/5 3/6 3/7 3/8 3/9 3/10 3/11 3/12 3/13 3/14
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## EC's Sweetened Bid Rejected by Plessey

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Plessey Co. rejected Tuesday a takeover bid from General Electric Co. of Britain, which formally announced Monday an offer that appeared slightly higher than last week's final offer of £1.18 billion (\$1.75 million).

### Race to Buy Flick-Held Stake

**Reuters**  
NEW YORK — W.R. Grace Co. said Tuesday that it had agreed to repurchase 13.62 million shares of its stock from Deutsche Bank AG for \$595.9 million, or \$43.75 a share.

## Flashing Costs at American Airlines

(Continued from Page 9)

Most of the airlines that sprung up since the industry deregulated in 1978 have relied too small to give American a hard time. "American has domestic routes where they have much direct, low-cost service," said Jessica Gallia, an analyst with Eppley, in & Turner, a regional broker in Dallas.

American has been quite successful in filling most of the 60 seats on the 1,300 flights it aloft every day. But Mr. Gallia clearly worries that this change. "Our strategy takes a cost, new entrants like People's Express and Continental very easily," he said. "If we must, we will compete with them, then we simply must have cost."

Monday, Shares of General Electric, which is unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name, closed at 172 pence, unchanged. Dealers said many investors were waiting for improved terms.

Plessey, which had turned down last week's offer, did likewise with Tuesday's bid.

"The offer is unwelcome and palpably inadequate in form and substance," Plessey said. It said its directors had voted unanimously against the GEC approach, and had urged Plessey shareholders to ignore it.

On Monday, GEC clarified its bid intentions with terms consisting of 320 pence cash plus one GEC ordinary share and 160 pence nominal of GEC 7 1/2 percent convertible loan stock for every four Plessey ordinary shares.

In its statement Tuesday, Plessey said GEC was bidding to gain access to Plessey's technologically advanced businesses, although Plessey had already said it would like to combine with GEC's telecommunications interests on the right terms.

GEC rejected last week the telecommunications proposal, under which Plessey would acquire GEC's interest in the production of System X digital telephone exchanges. Plessey also makes System X exchanges.

Plessey said Tuesday that it would be willing to continue discussing a combination of their respective telecommunications interests, despite the unwelcome bid launched by General Electric.

Plessey is GEC's biggest British rival. General Electric ranks eighth in the world among telecommunications manufacturers in terms of sales; Plessey is 11th.

Robert L. Crandall

years to come. United will become a major international carrier next year when it picks up an estimated \$800 million in revenue from the Pacific routes it bought from Pan American World Airways — routes that some analysts say American should have gone after. In addition United announced last week that it would establish a hub at Dulles International Airport outside Washington, D.C.

## Texaco, Pennzoil Lawyers Negotiate Over \$10.5-Billion Damage Award

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
HOUSTON — Lawyers for Texaco Inc. and Pennzoil Co. said Tuesday that they had been negotiating over a \$10.5-billion award to Pennzoil by a jury last month.

The lawyers spoke at a hearing before Texas District Judge Solomon Casch Jr., who is to decide whether to affirm, overturn or reduce the damages against Texaco for interfering with a Pennzoil merger with Getty Oil Co.

In White Plains, New York, Texaco's board adopted a takeover defense meant to make an acquisition of the company prohibitively expensive to an unwelcome bidder.

In Houston, a Texaco attorney, David Boies, told the judge that the companies had been meeting over the past two days but had been unable to reach agreement. A Pennzoil lawyer, Joe Jamail, said, "We met with them for days and most of last night."

In court, the Texaco lawyer argued that the filing of liens by Pennzoil "would, we are advised, put Texaco into a credit position where it would be required to seek Chapter 11 protection" under U.S. bankruptcy law.

Automobiles Citroën's consolidated net loss in 1985 should be less than half of last year's 1.93-billion-franc (\$250-million) loss, according to Jacques Calvert, chairman of Citroën and its privately owned parent, Peugeot SA. He said the automaker has a "serious chance" of breaking even in 1986.

Chiba-Gekki AB, the Swiss drug company, has been granted a license by Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co. of Japan to develop and market human gamma interferon in Europe and the United States. Kyowa Hakko developed the interferon, which is being tested against tumors.

De Post (Australia) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Du Pont Co., said it will enter a pesticide joint venture with the Australian government's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Or-

ganization. The new company will make and market pesticides invented by CSIRO.

Fiat SpA is negotiating a package with the Soviet Union covering cars, diesel engines and tractors, the Soviet ambassador, Nikolai Lunov, said in Turin, Italy.

Ford Motor Co. and Mando Machinery Corp., an auto parts maker, are scheduled to sign Thursday a joint-venture contract to produce radiators in South Korea. Production is scheduled to begin in early 1987 at a plant to be built in Pyong-taek.

Honda Motor Co. of Tokyo rejected a U.S. government statement that its Accord and Civic models in the 1979 to 1981 years could have defective front-seat belts that may not retract. A senior Honda official said the automaker had begun talks with the U.S. Transportation Department on the belts.

Lufthansa AG, West Germany's government-controlled airline, said it has set up a software and information-technology joint venture with Psi Gesellschaft Fuer Prozess-steuerungs-und Informationssys-

teme GmbH, a computer-technology concern in West Berlin. Lufthansa will hold 51 percent of Psi.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said it is investigating the possibility of a share issue, but added that it was too early to give further details. The statement followed Dutch press reports that the Dutch national airline plans to announce a one-for-three rights issue in the near future.

Rohr Industries Inc. of Chula Vista, California, said it declared a two-for-one stock split, payable Dec. 27 to shareholders of record on Dec. 16. After the split, the number of shares outstanding will be increased to about 17.4 million from about 8.7 million.

**Eastern to Start Flying Miami-Madrid in May**  
The Associated Press  
MIAMI — Eastern Airlines has won permission from the U.S. Department of Transportation to fly between Miami and Madrid, and service is to start May 1, the carrier has announced.

Eastern also said Monday that it had asked its 420 pilots to accept salary reductions of between 20 percent and 40 percent. The chairman, Frank Borman, said low-cost competition had made it unlikely the airline would show a profit for 1985, even though it posted earnings of \$73.8 million for the first nine months.

**Japanese Machinery Orders**  
Reuters  
TOKYO — Japan's private-sector machinery orders, excluding ships, rose 25.9 percent in October to a seasonally adjusted 681.92 billion yen (\$3.4 billion) from 541.70 billion in September, when they fell 12.7 percent from the previous month, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

Those contracts pared wages for new workers by as much as 50 percent, while offering job security and profit-sharing benefits to all.

Labor leaders remain sharply divided on the merits of those contracts. "It allowed American to compete and expand, which has added more than 2,500 jobs since 1982," said John Kerrigan, a lead negotiator for the Transport Workers Union, whose members include cargo agents, flight instructors and mechanics.

But Pat Gibbs, acting president of the Association of Professional Flight Attendants, wants to scuttle the two-tier system, and will ask American for an early start to contract talks next year.

Over all, labor costs consumed 33 percent of American's operating revenue this year, down from 42 percent before deregulation — a saving of about \$50 million before taxes. Still, comparable labor cost figures for Continental and American West are 19 percent, and just 17 percent for People Express.

Mr. Crandall indicated he will try to pare some existing benefits, such as guaranteed annual pay increases, for employees hired before 1983 when American goes to the bargaining table with its unions.

Next year the airline plans to add 27 MD-80 aircraft, made by McDonnell Douglas Corp., increasing the number of the fuel-efficient, 142-seat planes in its fleet to 83. If it exercises all of its fixed-price options with McDonnell Douglas, American will have 200 MD-80s by the close of 1991.

The airline also is aggressively marketing its Sabre computer reservations system, which accepts reservations for many carriers besides American, as well as for hotels and rental car companies. Flights booked on the Sabre system account for nearly half of all the revenues of domestic airlines, and Sabre receives \$1.75 for every reservation booked for another carrier.

In the first quarter, when AMR posted \$93.3 million in profit before taxes, Sabre earned more money than the airline, the company said.

Wall Street, which has been cool to the entire airline industry since deregulation, has started to look more favorably at airline stocks. American's stock was trading last week near \$41 a share after beginning the year near \$36.

Wesley G. Kaldahl, senior vice president for airline planning, says the carrier wants to add between two and four European routes a year. It has already scheduled new routes to Frankfurt, London and

## Carbide May Not Be a Poor Target

**By Stuart Diamond**  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On its face, Union Carbide Corp. appears to be a poor target for the takeover proposed Monday by GAF Corp. and its chairman, Samuel J. Heyman, according to Wall Street analysts.

Union Carbide is facing billions of dollars in claims as a result of the gas leak at Bhopal, India, last year that killed about 2,000 people. The company is also beset by a 45-percent drop in petrochemical earnings this year, losses in other businesses and estimates that it will end 1985 with a loss equal to \$3.50 a share after write-offs and other costs.

But a sampling of analysts who follow Union Carbide indicates that there may be more to the

transaction than meets the eye. Although the company may now only be worth something near the \$68 a share that GAF is offering, the analysts said Monday, a new management could prune more excess workers, sell high-value assets, deepen Union Carbide's program of restructuring and take other actions to bring its value up to \$90 a share or more — a multibillion-dollar increase.

"Carbide is fat, and a lot of people think it has been mismanaged for years," said Charles J. Rose, an analyst for Oppenheimer & Co., reflecting comments by most other analysts.

But most also pointed out the risks, including the Bhopal claims. Sources involved in the case said lawyers representing the victims would file motions opposing any attempt to sell Union Carbide assets that could be attached by the court to satisfy claims. That could hamper GAF's efforts to absorb the larger company, analysts said.

There are also questions of whether some of Union Carbide's assets, such as its polyethylene operation, are overvalued in the face of the industry's intense competition. One of the most critical analysts, Anantha K. Raman of Paripany, New Jersey, said Mr. Heyman should have made his offer last summer, when Union Carbide stock was selling at \$50 a share. It closed Tuesday at \$64.375, down \$2 from Monday's close on the New York Stock Exchange.

Now, Mr. Raman said, Mr. Hey-

man may simply become chairman of a larger company with many problems.

Neither Union Carbide nor GAF officials would respond to questions on such matters, but people familiar with GAF operations said Mr. Heyman would preserve enough assets to satisfy the court and would still be able to sell some.

They also said Mr. Heyman believes that, whatever the outcome, he and GAF stockholders will profit handsomely from the takeover bid, since it has resulted in major increases in the price of their stock holdings. Analysts said that GAF holds seven million shares of Union Carbide stock bought at an average of \$51 apiece and that Mr. Heyman owns about 25 percent of GAF. That would make Mr. Heyman's personal profit, on paper, more than \$2 million so far.

Union Carbide's lack of reaction so far compounds the uncertainty. "Sam Heyman has sunk his teeth into a very big animal that is worth a lot," said Mr. Rose of Oppenheimer. "The question is: Is the animal going to bite him back?"

Last summer Union Carbide announced a major restructuring aimed at improving its balance sheet, streamlining its operations and lifting its stock price. Analysts said those moves would strengthen the company and make a takeover more expensive and difficult.

"Carbide is turning itself around, but it may be too late," said Garo H. Armen, an analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co.

## Crude Prices Decline \$2 In Sell-Off

(Continued from Page 1)

limit of \$1.50 a barrel while gasoline fell in the cash market by 2.75 cents a gallon.

Analysts said Tuesday that OPEC's threat to maintain or boost its output from level of around 17 million to 18 million barrels per day was likely to cause further price declines, regardless of OPEC's claims that it was not spoiling for a price war.

Jeremy Elden, an analyst with the London stockbroker Phillips & Drew, said prices would be weak in the next month or so and could ultimately fall below \$20 a barrel if OPEC kept its output at 18 million barrels a day, which ministers have implied they would do.

Many delegates to the OPEC meeting had expressed misgivings about how the market would react to the policy change.

"It's a risky game," a senior delegate said Monday night. "We might cause a price war. We might lose."

In London, government officials said that Britain has "no intention" of bowing to pressure from OPEC to cut back its North Sea output of about 2.7 million barrels a day.

Energy ministry officials said no change was planned in the policy of allowing North Sea producers to set their own output levels.

(Reuters, IHT)

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## Allied-Signal Names Head for International Unit

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

**ONDON** — Allied-Signal Inc., U.S. industrial conglomerate created by the merger this year of Ford Corp. and Signal Cos., has made a move to expand its international business.

James W. Derbes, Allied-Signal active vice president and a member of the management committee, has been named president of the new subsidiary, Allied-Signal International Inc.

Allied-Signal, whose interests include aerospace, electronics, chemicals and advanced materials and motive products, said the international unit was formed to "allow the company to respond more effectively to the increasingly competitive and competitive international business environment."

The unit will develop new markets, represent the corporation in dealings with governments and officials and promote exports.

Allied-Signal, on world economic and political issues, said President Richard M. Nixon "has become its country corporate officer in the United Kingdom based in January. He succeeds in the M. Price, who the bank has resigned to 'pursue private interests.' Mr. Young currently is corporate country corporate officer for Canada.

**Commins Engine Co.** has named **Claude P.G. Elsen** to the new post of vice president, European businesses. Mr. Elsen is based at Commins's European headquarters in Frankfurt and is responsible for all aspects of marketing and distributing the company's engines in Europe. Previously, he was in charge of marketing activities related to North American truck manufacturers, based in the Columbus, Indiana, headquarters.

**Glaxo Holdings PLC**, the British pharmaceuticals group, said **Paul Girolami** took over as chairman after the retirement of Sir Austin Bide at the close of the annual general meeting Monday. Mr. Girolami continues additionally as chief executive until Feb. 1, when he will be succeeded in that post by **Bernard Taylor**, deputy chief executive.

**Atlas Copco AB**, the Swedish maker of pumping and drilling equipment, said that **Magnus Unger** would on Jan. 1 become managing director of its Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Ltd. unit. Currently managing director of Atlas Copco Belgium SA, Mr. Unger will succeed C. Melville Errington, who has been appointed president of Atlas Copco Airpower NV in Antwerp. Mr. Unger will turn over

his duties as head of the Belgian unit to Gaston Moisse, who is managing director of Atlas Copco Childrena.

Sanyo Securities Co. of Tokyo said its president, Shiyo Uramatsu, has been appointed nonresident director of Sanyo International Ltd. in London.

Samuel Montagu & Co., the British merchant bank, has appointed Douglas Bull, Royal C.I.I., John Everglades, Stanley Hunt, Irmen Leibowitz and Peter Williams as executive directors.

Coats Patons PLC, the British-based textile concern, has named James McAdam as chief executive, succeeding Sir William Coats, who continues as nonexecutive chairman. The company said Sir William has indicated his intention to retire at the conclusion of the next annual general meeting.

Barclays Bank PLC has appointed Ian Butler a director. Mr. Butler, who is chairman of Cookson Group PLC, also is a director of Barclays Bank UK Ltd. In addition, Peter Butler, the bank's managing director (international) of Barclays Bank, becomes a vice chairman of Barclays International Ltd. with effect from Jan. 1. He remains a director of Barclays Bank.

L.M. Ericsson AB, the Swedish telecommunications and electronics concern, has appointed Jean-Pierre Mezey to head its new French unit, Programatic SA. Mr. Mezey previously held senior marketing posts in the international divisions of Sperry and Datacube/Ericsson in Brussels.

Stanley Works has named Robert Widham as group vice president, hand tools division. He will be responsible for hand tool operations in the United States, Canada, Europe, Latin and South America and Australia, as well as hand tool sales and marketing operations in Asia and the South Pacific. Stanley Works is based in New Britain, Connecticut.

Inchcape PLC, the international trading company, has appointed Sir Peter Barendse as its nonexecutive director from Jan. 1. He is a nonexecutive director of Shell Transport & Trading Co. and retired as chairman of the committee of managing directors of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group last June.

**Reuters**

**PARIS** — France had a provisional, seasonally adjusted current-account surplus of 1.6 billion francs (\$207.8 million) for October, an expansion from a revised 1.1-billion-franc surplus in September, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday. The current account includes trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services.

The cumulative, adjusted, current-account deficit for the first 10 months of the year narrowed to a provisional 100 million francs from a 7.2-billion-franc deficit in the like 1984 period.

In unadjusted terms, the current account had a surplus of 2.4 billion francs in October after a revised deficit of 200 million francs in September, the ministry said. The unadjusted cumulative deficit for the first 10 months of this year shrank to 5.1 billion francs from a deficit of 11.3 billion francs in the like 1984 period.

## Sterling Falls Amid Oil Price Fears

**NEW YORK** — The British pound tumbled Tuesday against major currencies in heavy selling prompted by the prospect of lower prices for Britain's North Sea oil.

"The pound is under severe pressure in all centers," a London dealer said early in the day. "The move is not into any particular currency — just out of sterling."

The dollar was sidelined and stable, ending in New York at 2.5395 Deutsche marks, up slightly from Monday's 2.5330 DM, and 2.1215 Swiss francs, up from 2.1135 francs.

After falling during early trading Tuesday in London, the pound recovered slightly to close at ¥1,4350, down from ¥1,4585 on Monday. But it remained sharply lower against major European currencies, trading at 3.6438 DM, compared with 3.6953 on Monday, and at 3.0393 Swiss francs, compared with 3.0863 francs.

Later in New York, sterling fell

to \$1,4340 from Monday's \$1,4595. Dealers said the Bank of England may have intervened when the pound dropped to \$1,4300.

The British currency hit \$1.03 in February, when the dollar was at record highs, without noticeable resistance from the central bank. But that was before major industrial countries agreed in September to bring down the value of the U.S. currency.

The pressure on sterling resulted from the decision by the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries cartel to abandon production quotas and let prices go where they may.

If oil prices drop to \$20 a barrel, as predicted by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, it could mean \$7.2 billion less in revenues for Britain, one of OPEC's main competitors.

London dealers predicted that the pound would fall to at least \$1.40, but some U.S. dealers maintained that its weakness would be

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said much will depend on how the dollar performs overall. He believes that lower oil prices could ultimately be negative for the dollar.

Dealers said markets were very quiet aside from hectic activity in the pound.

"Given Japan's dependency on imported oil, the yen did not appreciate as much as it should have," one dealer said.

In Tokyo, the dollar eased to 203.45 yen from 203.80. Later in New York, it rose to 203.50 yen from 203.35.

The dollar closed in New York at 7.7465 French francs, up from 7.7250; 1.734.00 Italian lire, up from 1,717.50, and \$1.74 Belgian francs, up from 51.45.

Earlier, the U.S. currency closed in Zurich at 2.1188 Swiss francs, up from 2.1123 on Monday. It was fixed in Paris at 7.7570 French francs, up from 7.7203, and in Amsterdam at 2.863 Dutch guilders.

(Continued from Page 9)

ing large share options by the key men in our sector, it is not precise to go in for vast multimillion-pound potential executive-re options."

But this British multinational ally is altering its stock-option policy to attract new corporate talent.

From now on, for example, it hired executives will be allowed to exercise their stock option sooner than previous company policy had allowed.

According to the Coopers & Lynd and Monks Publications survey, 52 percent of the British spies sampled had executive-stock option plans in July 1985, compared with 41 percent in February 1984.

February 1984. Fifty percent of the companies said that new tax legislation was the main reason for introducing the plans and 90 percent mentioned it as a contributing factor.

Executive stock-option plans are supposed to wed top management to the shareholders by encouraging them to take a long-term view of the company's performance and of a "take-the-money-and-run" attitude that annual cash bonuses may encourage.

The U.S. practice of granting chairman, chief executives and senior vice presidents large stock options persists even when, in individual cases, the amount of money earned through stock options did

not reflect the company's performance. On average, a U.S. chief executive gets an annual stock option worth 80 to 100 percent of salary, including bonuses.

According to a survey by Business Week and remuneration specialists Sibson & Co., two chairmen whose compensation was several million dollars were among the 10 U.S. chief executives whose companies earned the lowest relative return for their shareholders. T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., earned \$18.6 million in 1984, including stock options and deferred-term cash bonuses, and Edson D. de Castro, chairman of Data General Corp., earned \$7.53 million.

**LONDON**—The attention of borrowers returned Tuesday to the U.S. dollar sector of the Eurobond market, which firmed sharply in the morning as the currency continued its gains, dealers said.

More than \$900-million worth of new bonds were launched in the dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, floating-rate convertible and warrant-bond sectors. A syndicate manager said: "We're seeing somewhat more investor interest in dollars."

However, after gains of up to one point in the morning, marked some selling by retail investors, five-d-rate dollar-bond prices eased to close about ½ point above Monday's levels.

Dealers said the issue was too tightly priced for current market conditions, noting that the flat yield curve makes financing floating-rate-note holdings difficult.

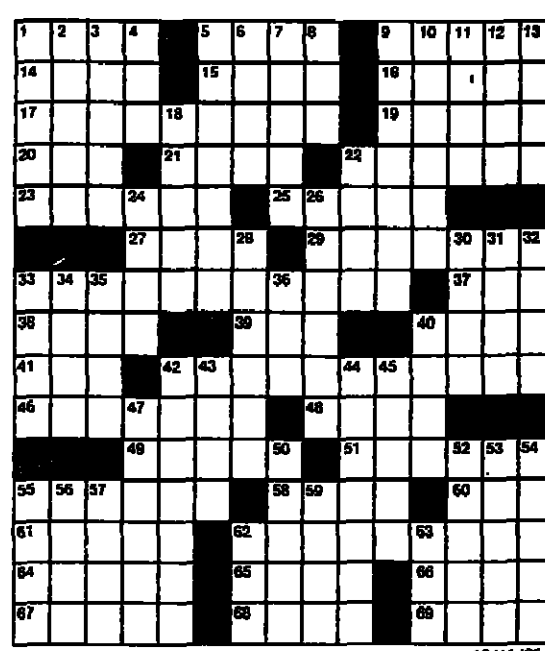
On the market, the issue's \$150 million in 10-year notes paying the 14 1/2% rate was the most active, with six-month London interbank offered rate and \$250 million in 25-year notes paying 3 basis points above Libor were both bid on their own fees. Both tranches were oversubscribed at 100.10. The 25-year note had a put option after 12 years.

NASDAQ prices as of  
3 p.m. New York time.  
*Via The Associated Press*

Yr	Ln	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100k	High	Low	3 P.A.	Chg.	New
A										
11	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
12	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
13	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
14	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
15	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
16	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
17	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
18	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
19	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
20	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
21	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
22	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
23	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
24	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
25	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
26	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
27	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
28	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
29	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
30	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
31	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
32	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
33	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
34	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
35	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
36	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
37	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
38	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
39	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
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45	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
46	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
47	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
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94	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
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97	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
98	124	AAC			12	21%	28%	27%	+	+
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81%	124	BBO	2.28	47	77%	47%	77%	77%	+	+
82%	124	BBO	2.28	47	77%	47%	77%	77%	+	+
83%	124	BBO	2.28	47	77%	47%	77%	77%	+	+
84%	124	BBO	2.28	47	77%	47%	77%	77%	+	+
85%	124	BBO	2.28	47</						

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**ACROSS**

1 Room in a casa  
5 Masticate  
9 French female  
14 Armed Forces  
15 Word with  
17 Ill. race track  
18 Laissez-  
20 Presidential  
21 First-rate  
22 Car component  
23 Cliff city  
25 Golf-drive  
27 Designer  
28 Force oneself  
33 N.Y. race  
37 Depression  
38 Chinese  
39 Bard's before  
40 Kin of a via  
41 Dad's retreat  
42 W. Va. race  
46 German bread  
48 Tibetan omen  
49 Rancher's rope  
51 Rose high

**DOWN**

1 Hindu term of  
2 Alert  
3 Kind of berth  
4 Hgt.  
5 Russ Columbo  
6 Al Hirt's  
7 Slaves of yore  
8 Sma  
9 Acts upon  
10 Complainer  
11 Crocus, e.g.  
12 To be, in  
13 Prophet  
15 Salsiccia  
22 Punish, in a  
24 Staggish  
25 Follows the  
26 Golden-rule  
27 Ellen of stage  
28 Merit  
33 Temporary  
34 "a man  
35 To's taboo  
36 Railroad abbr.  
40 "long way  
42 Social ranks  
43 Order, old  
44 Oriental  
45 Scandinavian  
46 Hgt.  
47 S.A. plains  
48 Fanon  
52 Ranch in  
53 Made a gaffe  
54 Leaves  
55 Carried away  
56 Always  
57 Lap dog, for  
58 Radio-con  
59 School dance  
63 Pussy foot

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



'NO MATTER WHAT MY DAD AN MR. WILSON TELL YA, WE NEED A LOT OF SNOW THIS WINTER!'

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALGIE  
RANGL  
NITMAR  
CORNBO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words "COMING" and "SPENDING" as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: CREUXE MARKUP BURLAP  
Answer: A bird he should have thought of before he was knocked out—DUCK

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
City	High	Low	Clouds	City	High	Low	Clouds
Amsterdam	10	7	100	Beijing	10	4	100
Berlin	10	7	100	Bombay	10	4	100
Brussels	10	7	100	Calcutta	10	4	100
Copenhagen	10	7	100	Chongqing	10	4	100
Dublin	10	7	100	Colombo	10	4	100
Edinburgh	10	7	100	Delhi	10	4	100
Frankfurt	10	7	100	Hong Kong	10	4	100
Geneva	10	7	100	Kobe	10	4	100
Helsinki	10	7	100	London	10	7	100
Lisbon	10	7	100	Manila	10	4	100
Madrid	10	7	100	Moscow	10	4	100
Milano	10	7	100	New Delhi	10	4	100
Munich	10	7	100	Shanghai	10	4	100
Nice	10	7	100	Singapore	10	4	100
Oslo	10	7	100	Tokyo	10	4	100
Paris	10	7	100				
Rome	10	7	100				
Stockholm	10	7	100				
Strasbourg	10	7	100				
Venice	10	7	100				
Vienna	10	7	100				
Zurich	10	7	100				

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Light, FRANKFURT: Foggy, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); LONDON: Rain, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 10-15 (50-59); NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); PARIS: Foggy, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); ROME: Showers, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); TEL AVIV: Rain, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); TOKYO: Rain, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); WASHINGTON: Rain, Temp. 5-11 (41-50); SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 25-32 (77-90); SYDNEY: Rain, Temp. 5-11 (41-50).

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



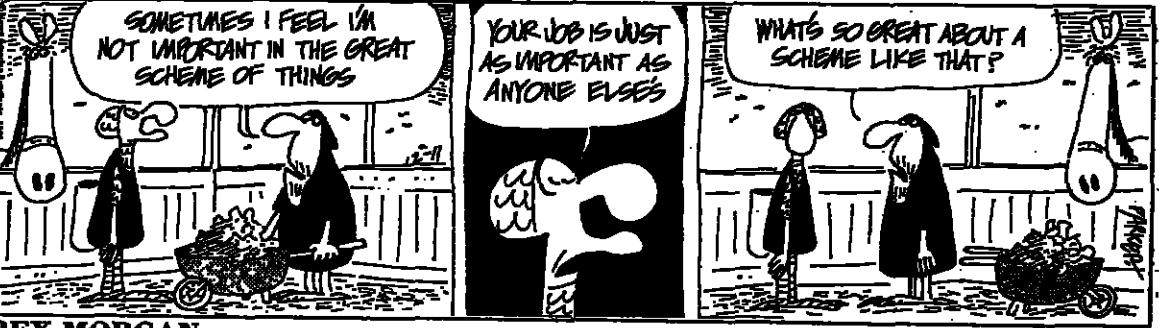
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



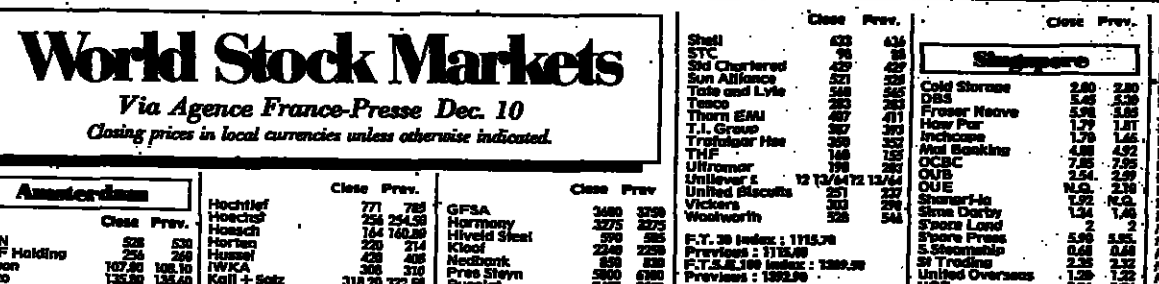
## REX MORGAN



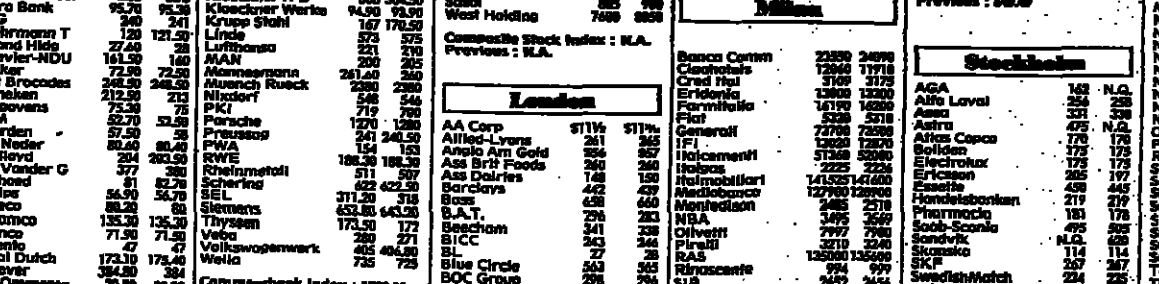
## GARFIELD



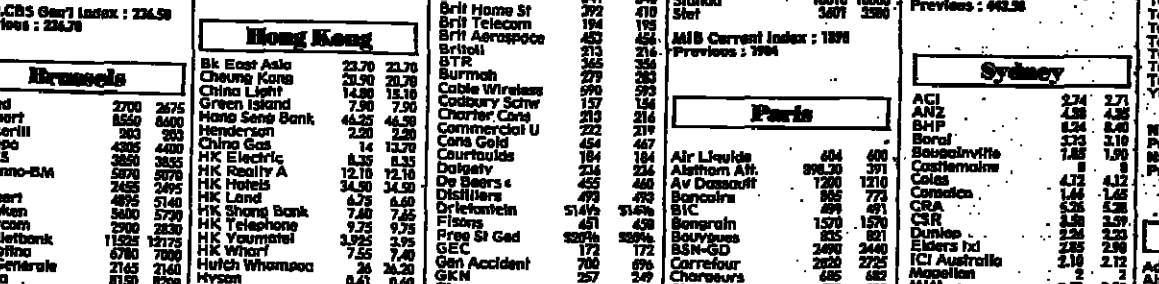
## JIM DAVIS



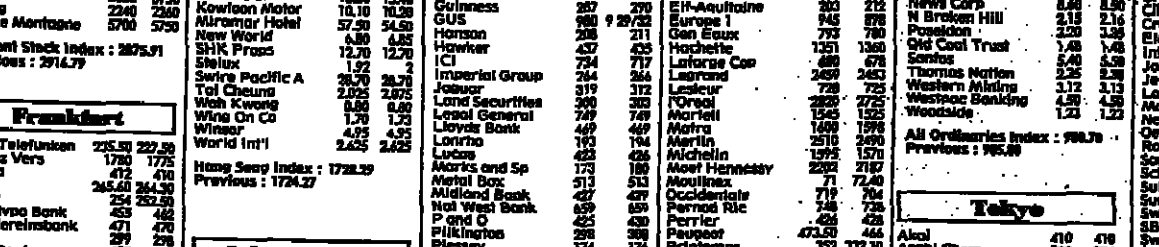
## JIM DAVIS



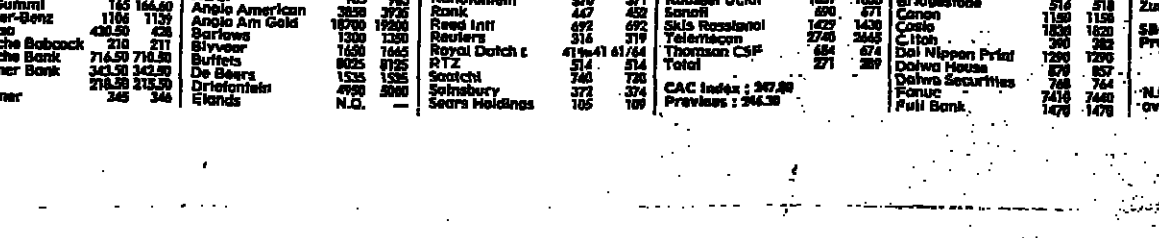
## JIM DAVIS



## JIM DAVIS



## JIM DAVIS



## BOOKS

**ISRAEL: The Partitioned State**  
By Amos Perlmutter. 398 pages. Illustrated.  
\$19.95.  
Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN Amos Perlmutter's useful history of Israel from the dream at the beginning of the century to the reality today, a certain ambivalence runs through his interpretations. A former Israeli official who is now an American citizen and university professor, he has an insider's view of the political parties and their conflicting philosophies; at the same time he vacillates, as if not to offer strong judgments that might offend some factions in Israel.

Writing about the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, which appeared to turn Israel from David into Goliath in the eyes of many in the outside world, Perlmutter says: "It was easy, in the United States, to focus on Defense Minister Ariel Sharon as an overweight, preening, Patton-like villain conducting a vindictive war of conquest, and to forget the larger and complicated issues of the war, which centered around personal Israeli concerns of safety, borders and security." Later, he writes: "The blame for the Lebanese war does not rest solely with former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon; understanding the situation and events defies that kind of simplicity. But if there is a single person who bears the lion's share of the responsibility for the war's steady descent into disaster, it is Sharon."

He offers a similar attitude toward the Peace Now movement, which for the first time brought forth tens of thousands of Israeli antiwar demonstrators. Its leadership included many men and women who had fought in all the wars up to the divisive adventure in Lebanon. The effects of Peace Now still reverberate in the writings of such keen observers as the novelist Amos Oz, who remains on a kibbutz, and the journalist Amos Elon, who lives in Jerusalem. Strangely, Perlmutter writes: "Today, support for Peace Now comes primarily from Jewish liberals and academics in the United States."

He writes with more precision about the beginnings of the Zionist struggle over territory and statehood. There are facts here for readers unfamiliar with the background of Israel's respected armed forces. Perlmutter points out that "the idea of a Jewish military force was transferred to Palestine first with the creation of a self-defense society called Ha-

shomer (the Watchman) or guards for Jewish settlements."

David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, emerges as the central personality in "Israel: The Partitioned State." It was Ben-Gurion who helped organize Hagannah, the paramilitary force that replaced Hashomer into an effective defense arm of the Socialist Zionist movement. The author says that the religious Zionists, whose voices are so prominent today, are "latecomers to the struggle for survival" and that, in Ben-Gurion's day, there were "no religious Zionist maximalists." It is, providing such perspective on the many turns in the development of modern Israel that this book is most informative.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Weeks on list	Title	Author
1	1	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS	by Jean M. Auel
2	1	LAKE WOBEGON DAYS	by Garrison Keillor
3	2	TEXAS	by James A. Michener
4	2	SECRETS	by Danielle Steel
5	2	CONTACT	by Carl Sagan
6	2	GALAPAGOS	by Karl Vennemann
7	2	WORLD'S FAIR	by E.L. Doctorow
8	2	THE CAT WHO WALKS THROUGH	WALLS
9	2	THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST	by Anne Tyler
10	2	THE SECRETS OF HARRY BRIGHT	by Joseph Wambaugh
11	2	THE VAMPIRE LEST	by Anne Rice
12	2	SKELETON CREW	by Stephen King
13	2	THE INVADERS PLAN	by L. Ron Hubbard
14	2	LUCKY	Jackie Collins
15	2	WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE	by Robert Bly

## NONFICTION

1	YEAGER: An Autobiography	by Chuck Yeager and Leo Janos	1 22
2	JACOCCA: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY	by Lee Iacocca with William Novak	1 39
3	ELVIS AND ME	by Priscilla Beaulieu	2 12
4	DANCING IN THE LIGHT	by Shirley MacLaine	2 11
5	NEVER PLAYED THE GAME	by Howard Cosell with Peter Boreman	2 8
6	ON THE ROAD WITH CHARLES KURALT	by Charles Kuralt	2 7
7	HOUSE	by Tom Kitter	2 6
8	ONLY ONE WOLF	by James Herriot	2 4
9	ANSEL ADAMS	by Ansel Adams with Mary Street Allen	2 3
10	CHARLES & DIANA	by Ralph G. Maize	2 2
11	FERRARO: My Story	by Geraldine A. Ferraro	2 1
12	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Shel Silverstein	1 14
13	SHOOT LOW, BOYS—THEY'RE RIDING SHETLAND PONIES	by Lewis Grizzard	1 13
14	MADE IN AMERICA	by R. Lynd	1 12
15	GODDESS	by Anthony Summers	1 11

## ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	FIT FOR LIFE	by Harvey Diamond and Marilyn Diamond	1 16
2	THE BE HAPPY ATTITUDES	by Robert Schuler	1 15
3	CALLANETICS	by Callan Pinckney with Sallye Balson	1 14
4	THE FRUGAL GOURMET	by Jeff Smith	1 13
5	JANE BRODY'S GOOD FOOD BOOK	by Jane E. Brody	1 12

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, a strong club sequence led easily to the desirable four-heart contract. The first four bids were all artificial, with South showing more and more strength and North less and less.

Two diamonds was a transfer, and South was happy to accept the three-heart invitation. South would have been in some jeopardy after a diamond lead but would have succeeded. East would shift to a club at some point, and South would play him for one club honor rather than the spade queen. If West held the K-Q of clubs he would no doubt have led the suit.

West did not have a clear-cut lead and chose a passive trump. When East was shifted to a club, a finesse would have put the contract in theoretical jeopardy. Instead, South guaranteed success by taking the club ace, drawing the missing trump and finessing in spades. When the finesse lost, the spade suit provided a discard for dummy's diamond loser.

In the replay, South opened one spade, using traditional methods, and languished in that contract, missing the heart fit. Players who use a four-card major style do better to open such hands with one heart. When responder has something like the South North

hand, a fit in either major can be uncovered.

	NORTH	EAST
West	♠ 10 8 7 6 4 3	♠ 5
East	♠ 4	♠ 9 8 8 3
West	♠ 9 8 2	♠ 10 7 4
East	♠ 10 7 4	♠ 9 8 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

	North	East	South
West	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
East	Pass	Pass	1 NT
West	Pass	Pass	2 ♣
East	Pass	Pass	2 NT
West	Pass	Pass	3 ♣
East	Pass	Pass	3 NT

West led the heart two

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Dec. 10

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	225.50	+2.25
Bombay	1000.00	+10.00
Buenos Aires	1000.00	+10.00
Calcutta	1000.00	+10.00
Colon	1000.00	+10.00
Hong Kong	1000.00	+10.00
Kobe	1000.00	+10.00
London	1000.00	+10.00
Manila	1000.00	+10.00
Moscow	1000.00	+10.00
New Delhi	1000.00	+10.00
Shanghai	1000.00	+10.00
Singapore	1000.00	+10.00
Tokyo	1000.00	+10.00
Winnipeg	1000.00	+10.00
Zurich	1000.00	+10.00

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Winnipeg	1000.00	+10.00
Zurich	1000.00	+10.00



## English Children: Images, Reflections

*International Herald Tribune*  
LONDON — Two faces of English childhood confront us. One is the brightly lit, smiling face of the child who is not permitted to see and may wish to pretend is not exist.

### ROB HUGHES

At her first soccer game, ran to the Bradford stadium last May 11 to save an old friend. Joanne Baron, 10, was the only child of a 71-year-old pensioner who was named Monday night by the a's chief constable.

On Page 3 of the same issue of the Times, a stark headline read: "Old London Housing Project Said to Be Squatted by 500 People." The story concerned a child on a London housing project said to be squatted by 500 people.

The old lady's sight has been, but neighbors suggest she is not. The old lady's sight has been, but neighbors suggest she is not. The old lady's sight has been, but neighbors suggest she is not.

Her citation describes how she became separated from her family in the main stand. Flames were close and thick smoke made breathing difficult.

She was dragged along by the crowd and, seeing an opening, dashed through. At that moment she saw the elderly man fall down steps. She climbed over seats and helped him to his feet.

But he fell again, knocking Joanne over. Her legs became burned, but eventually she dragged the man down to a wall. Police pulled him and then Joanne onto the soccer field.

Her open if shy manner indicates that Joanne has overcome the experience as well as her mother says she has. "We are only just appreciating," says Kathleen Baron, "the bravery she showed. We can't describe how we feel. It's almost unbelievable."

But linebacker Glenn Cameron summed it up in the winners' locker room: "Great game on Rafferty. I'm not sure."

Krumm is 6-foot-2 and 262 pounds (1.87 meters, 118.8 kilograms); Rafferty, also in his third season, is 6-foot-3 and 259.

Krumm, who had nine individual tackles, assisted on two others, forced one fumble and recovered another, looked for his tongue-tied opponent after the Riverfront Stadium debacle. "I was going to say something to Rafferty," said Krumm, "but he went to the locker room. I was just going to tell him my name. I'm not a smart aleck — I would have just told him my name, that's all."

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Joanne Baron  
... I just saw the man.

One by one, the other heroes of the Bradford fire heard the unbelievable.

Their citations restore all faith in the sharing that is part of attending a sporting occasion, the trust that the person standing or sitting beside you cares.

There is Julie Holt, 21, whose hair was smoldering as she worked to free a boy trapped in a tumble. And her boyfriend, Paul Menzies, who rescued a man burning from the legs up and then returned to help her out of the stand. Menzies later collapsed from smoke inhalation.

There is Ronald Woodcock, 71, whose coat had shriveled in the heat and whose ears and hands were burning — but who battled to get an elderly, infirm relative out of the blaze.

There are 28 police officers, so often the butt of the nastiness that for too long has been accepted as an inevitable part of crowd behavior, who went through the smoke and fire again and again to drag out the injured.

And they are the ones whose acts can be documented. There are, says the chief constable, upward of a hundred others whose courage simply cannot be detailed or rewarded.

This is a time to be thankful that sport also attracts the better side of human nature. Thousands of words have been written about the bad, thousands more will have to be written in the future. But for once the pages of our newspapers have been held up to the better face of soccer support, and for once the tiny minority is the one that makes pleasurable reading.

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## Balance of Talent and Tradition Keeping ACC Strong

By Barry Jacobs  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — John Salley had proudly worn the baseball cap celebrating his basketball team's Atlantic Coast Conference championship as he passed through an Atlanta hotel lobby and ascended a staircase. But as the Georgia Tech forward reached the room where a press conference was about to begin, he paused to bare his head.

Salley was under orders from his coach, Bobby Cremins, to avoid accentuating the fact that Tech's matchup with Syracuse in last winter's National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament was also a matchup between two of the nation's proudest conferences, the Big East and the ACC. "I guess he didn't want to see any gas thrown on the fire," said Salley.

As it turned out, Tech's defeat of Syracuse was the only ACC triumph in games against the Big East, which went on to place an unprecedented three teams in the tournament's final four.

Yet even that showing by the Big East did not dispel the widely held belief that the 33-year-old ACC is the pre-eminent college basketball league, an impression bolstered by the current news-agency polls. Three ACC members — Tech, North Carolina and Duke — are ranked among the top six in the nation this week.

What continues to set the ACC apart is a tradition of excellence that dates from the league's founding in 1954, shortly after North Carolina lured Frank McGuire from St. John's to compete with Everett Case's powerful North Carolina State squad.

During the last decade, ACC teams were ranked among the top 10 in the final Associated Press and United Press International polls more often than teams from any other conference. During that

span, six of the ACC's eight members finished seasons ranked in the top 10. No other conference enjoyed so thorough a representation. And a seventh ACC squad, unranked North Carolina State, went on to win the NCAA title in 1983.

Over the same period the ACC led major conferences in supplying first-round National Basketball Association draft choices. And since the 1974-75 season, when the NCAA tournament began allowing more than one team per conference, only schools currently affiliated with the Big East (founded for the 1979-80 season) have appeared more often than ACC members.

That's not to say the ACC fares best in head-to-head competition with other leagues.

Big Ten teams have won six of 10 meetings with ACC squads since the NCAA tournament field expanded, and have won three national titles (Indiana, 1976 and 1981; Michigan State in 1979) to two by the ACC (North Carolina, in 1982, and N.C. State, The Big East, whose members are 8-3 in NCAA play against the ACC over the past 11 seasons, has also won two national crowns (Georgetown, 1984; Villanova, 1985).

Dean Smith has coached 25 years at North Carolina, and in 1985 he may have his best-ever blend of flexibility, size, experience and depth. The Tar Heels returned five starters from last season's 27-9 team; four started at least 6-foot-10, 220 pounds. The backcourt is led by veterans Steve Hale and Kenny Smith and by freshman Jeff Lebo, last year's top high school player in most rankings.

Such strength is nothing new. North Carolina is the only team in the nation to have appeared in the NCAA tournament every year since 1975. Over the last nine seasons it has made it to the final three times; during that stretch, four other

ACC representatives appeared in the final four, giving the conference more such berths than any other.

Meanwhile, within the league itself, competition has quickened, with the regular-season race resulting in a tie in three of the past four years after only four ties in the previous 28 seasons.

Televised since 1957, and in an

area where few strong football teams or pro sports compete for fan allegiance, ACC basketball pervades public consciousness from Maryland south.

"I've never seen people quite so fanatical about their sports," said Hale of Carolina, who grew up in Oklahoma. "It never seems like there's a waning of attention," agreed

Duke's coach, Mike Krzyzewski, who professes amazement at radio call-in shows in July devoted to basketball recruiting.

Raised in such an atmosphere, top players in the area rarely stray far when deciding where to attend college. And ACC excitement and tradition remains a key element in the television marketing of college basketball nationwide.

Duke boasts five players from outside the region, most notably its two 6-8 senior forwards — Mark Alarie of Arizona and Californian Jay Bilas. All-America guard Johnny Dawkins and David Henderson, a 6-5 swingman, round out a senior class that led the Blue Devils past Kansas in the recent championship game of the inaugural preseason National Invitation Tournament.

Before it can challenge for a national title, Duke must get past ACC rivals North Carolina and Georgia Tech, the latter the preseason choice in most polls to win the NCAA crown.

But in the early going, while Duke flourished in the NIT and North Carolina won the Great Alaska Shootout, Tech has struggled. Matched against highly ranked Michigan on Nov. 30, the Yellow Jackets missed 69 percent of their shots, committed 19 turnovers and lost by 5 points.

"We just played real poorly," said Cremins. "I just think we were caught up in the preseason trap. I knew the publicity was a trap, but it was an unavoidable trap."

The publicity was generated by a rise that has been little short of meteoric. In 1981, the year before Cremins arrived in Atlanta, Tech was 4-23. By last season the Yellow Jackets had earned their first ACC tournament title and the second NCAA bid in school history, defeating Mercer, Syracuse and Illinois to reach the East regional final against Georgetown.



David Henderson, driving for two against Kansas in the NIT final.

## SCOREBOARD

### College Top 20s

The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll (first-place votes, total points, records, last week's ranking):

Rank	Team	Record	Points	Rank
1	North Carolina (47)	44-1281	1	
2	Michigan (13)	44-1281	2	
3	Duke (1)	44-1281	3	
4	Syracuse	44-1281	4	
5	Georgetown (1)	44-1281	5	
6	(tie) Georgia Tech	44-1281	6	
7	Kansas	44-1281	7	
8	Kentucky	44-1281	8	
9	Louisville	44-1281	9	
10	Illinois	44-1281	10	
11	Louisiana State	44-1281	11	
12	Alabama	44-1281	12	
13	New Mexico State	44-1281	13	
14	St. John's	44-1281	14	
15	Louisville	44-1281	15	
16	Ala.-Birmingham	44-1281	16	
17	North Carolina	44-1281	17	
18	Indiana	44-1281	18	
19	DePaul	44-1281	19	
20	Ohio State	44-1281	20	

The 1985-86 college basketball season (first-place votes and records):

Rank	Team	Record	Points	Rank
1	North Carolina (28)	44-1281	1	
2	Michigan (1)	44-1281	2	
3	Duke (1)	44-1281	3	
4	Kansas (1)	44-1281	4	
5	Syracuse (1)	44-1281	5	
6	Georgia Tech (1)	44-1281	6	
7	Georgetown (1)	44-1281	7	
8	Kentucky (1)	44-1281	8	
9	Kentucky (1)	44-1281	9	
10	Alabama (1)	44-1281	10	
11	North Carolina (1)	44-1281	11	
12	Louisville (1)	44-1281	12	
13	St. John's (1)	44-1281	13	
14	St. John's (1)	44-1281	14	
15	Alabama (1)	44-1281	15	
16	Alabama (1)	44-1281	16	
17	Alabama (1)	44-1281	17	
18	Alabama (1)	44-1281	18	
19	Alabama (1)	44-1281	19	
20	Alabama (1)	44-1281	20	

### College Top 20s

The top 20 teams in the final regular-season Associated Press college basketball poll (first-place votes, total points, records, last week's ranking):

Rank	Team	Record	Points	Rank
1	Penn State (45)	44-1281	1	
2	Alabama (1)	44-1281	2	
3	Alabama (1)	44-1281	3	
4	Alabama (1)	44-1281	4	
5	Alabama (1)	44-1281	5	
6	Alabama (1)	44-1281	6	
7	Alabama (1)	44-1281	7	
8	Alabama (1)	44-1281	8	
9	Alabama (1)	44-1281	9	
10	Alabama (1)	44-1281	10	
11	Alabama (1)	44-1281	11	
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13	Alabama (1)	44-1281	13	
14	Alabama (1)	44-1281	14	
15	Alabama (1)	44-1281	15	
16	Alabama (1)	44-1281	16	
17	Alabama (1)	44-1281	17	
18	Alabama (1)	44-1281	18	
19	Alabama (1)	44-1281	19	
20	Alabama (1)	44-1281	20	

The United Press International board of coaches final first-place vote (first-place votes, total points, records, last week's ranking):

Rank	Team	Record	Points	Rank
1	Penn State (1)	44-1281	1	
2	Alabama (1)	44-1281	2	
3	Alabama (1)	44-1281	3	
4	Alabama (1)	44-1281	4	
5	Alabama (1)	44-1281	5	
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9	Alabama (1)	44-1281	9	
10	Alabama (1)	44-1281	10	
11	Alabama (1)	44-1281	11	
12	Alabama (1)	44-1281	12	
13	Alabama (1)	44-1281	13	
14	Alabama (1)	44-1281	14	
15	Alabama (1)	44-1281	15	
16	Alabama (1)	44-1281	16	
17	Alabama (1)	44-1281	17	
18	Alabama (1)	44-1281	18	
19	Alabama (1)	44-1281	19	
20	Alabama (1)	44-1281	20	

(By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on NCAA or conference probation and barred from bowl games are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by UP. These teams are Florida and Southern Methodist.)

### Tennis Leaders

1. Ivan Lendl, 51,263/24, 2. John McEnroe, 51,263/24, 3. Mats Wilander, 51,263/24, 4. Jimmy Connors, 51,263/24, 5. Stefan Edberg, 51,263/24, 6. Boris Becker, 51,263/24, 7. Andrei Jarry, 51,263/24, 8. Tomas Smid, 51,263/24, 9. Yannick Noah, 51,263/24, 10. Tim Mayotte, 51,263/24.

1. Martina Navratilova, 51,263/24, 2. Chris Evert, 51,263/24, 3. Pam Shriver, 51,263/24, 4. Helena Sukova, 51,263/24, 5. Kathy Kohlenstein, 51,263/24, 6. Kathy Kohlenstein, 51,263/24, 7. Kathy Kohlenstein, 51,263/24, 8. Kathy Kohlenstein, 51,263/24, 9. Kathy Kohlenstein, 51,263/24, 10. Kathy Kohlenstein, 51,263/24.

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## OBSERVER

## Shape Up or Ship Out

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — You have to like the way Donald Regan has taken charge as White House chief of staff.

He has put everybody on notice that a take-charge guy has now taken charge. He has sent them a message: "Shape up or ship out."

Remember Margaret Heckler? Of course. She was a member of the president's cabinet. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Being in the president's cabinet these days is not like having a role in a TV sitcom.

But somebody remembered Heckler. That somebody was Regan. "What have you been doing today?" the president asked Regan late one evening.

"Remembering Margaret Heckler," said Regan.

"Is Margaret Heckler somebody I ought to know?" the president asked.

Regan took charge. "Don't bother your head about it," he said. "I'll handle this."

Heckler hadn't shaped up, so Regan shipped her out. Soon she will be the U.S. ambassador in Dublin.

"Is that a better job than being a cabinet member?" the president asked Regan.

"Why bother your head about questions like that?" Regan asked. Because, the president said, Heckler had just phoned him, identified herself as a cabinet member and said she was being shipped out.

The president looked troubled; Regan took charge. "Being shipped out of the cabinet and sent to a quiet embassy is a promotion," Regan told the president.

The president went on television to announce that being shipped out of the cabinet was a promotion.

It looked as if the president might be able to shape up, after all.

There were problems, though. These were created by certain people close to the president. Who, for example, had allowed Heckler to reach the president on the phone?

If any old cabinet member at all could get the president on the phone like that and both the president's head, the country could slide into a situation where the president knew all his cabinet members by name.

The president was soon due in

Geneva for a photo opportunity with the big Soviet entourage, Mikhail Gorbachev. If cabinet members got through by phone to both the president's head with their parochial concerns about diplomatic and military matters, the president might look confused when he reached Geneva, and the photo opportunity would be spoiled.

While worrying about the lack of shape-up along the phone lines, Regan realized that a man at the president's elbow was bothering the president's head with parochial concerns about diplomacy and warfare. This man was Robert McFarlane, the president's national security adviser.

A man who had shaped up would not bother the president's head before talking it over with Regan, saying, "Do you think we ought to bother the president's head about this one?"

McFarlane had not shaped up so he shipped out.

When the president asked why, he was told McFarlane wanted to hunt for a job that paid better than the White House. "Isn't it strange," asked the president, "that an old marine like Robert McFarlane who has devoted his whole life to the national security field would quit when he's got the best job available in his line of work, and just so he can make a little more money selling insurance, or advice, or whatever he's going to sell?"

"Don't bother your head about that," said Regan.

But the president's question troubled Regan. It had a subtlety that was inconsistent with the president's blunt, open, regular-guy style. Somebody had planted that question in the president's head. Somebody very, very close to the president.

Who could it be if not Nancy Reagan?

Regan is studying lists of places to which a first lady can be plausibly shipped out without raising too many eyebrows. After which the problem of her husband can be tackled. The first lady shipped out, the president takes the hint and starts to shape up.

New York Times Service

## Abstractionist Zao Wou-ki And Chinese Art Revisited

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Zao Wou-ki was in Hangzhou in 1983, he visited the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts — where he completed his studies 45 years ago — and met the director, Hsiao Feng, and members of the faculty. They showed him paintings by some of their students and asked his opinion.

"The truth is that it is all very bad," replied Zao Wou-ki. All the work he had seen followed the Socialist Realist manner brought to China in the 1950s by what he called "third-rate Soviet painters."

"I can see no reason why China, with a great artistic tradition of its own, should have to submit to the teachings of the Soviet Union, which has no tradition to speak of," he told Hsiao, referring to methods that, even after the Chinese-Soviet split, continued to be perpetuated by Soviet-trained artists. Of the Russians, he said, "They do have part of the Byzantine heritage, though not the best part, and besides that nothing except Socialist Realism, which is in fact her to the worst of bourgeois art, the French painters exemplified by people like Bouguereau."

At the end of that conversation the director asked Zao if he would come back, perhaps for two years, to help the academy learn new ways. Zao suggested starting with a one-month session, and in May this year he went back to Hangzhou with his wife, Françoise Marquet, a curator at the Paris city museum of modern art.

Zao, now 65, attended the Zhejiang Academy in 1935-40, then worked as an assistant teacher there. After a few years he felt an itch to see the world. His father, a Shanghai banker, paid for the journey and in 1948, after a 36-day sea voyage, he landed in Marseille, took the train to Paris and spent his first afternoon in town visiting the Louvre. He did not return to China until 1972.

In the intervening years he had achieved a position of prominence in the Western art world. His earlier works were figurative

but showed the influence of Paul Klee. They were admired by Henri Michaux, who wrote a collection of poems inspired by them. In 1952, Michaux introduced Zao to his first dealer, Pierre Loeb. When he returned to China in 1972, in the waning days of the Cultural Revolution, Zao was a famous and respected artist.

"The first trip back was an ordeal," he recalled. "My father had died during the Cultural Revolution. My old teacher was in jail. So were many of my friends. Others were being 're-educated' in camps. Those who were free did not dare to come and see me."

By 1985, when Zao and Marquet visited Hangzhou again, things had greatly improved. The town, not far from Shanghai on the edge of a lake, looks much like the towns celebrated in Chinese painting. There are few cars, and the traffic is light. Marquet said.

While her husband worked with painters, Marquet taught museology and art history. Chinese curators, she said, face some very basic problems, such as how to prevent moths from eating their collections of drawings.

Teheng Shan-tien, the director of the academy's department of oil painting, had studied for two years in an art school in Minnesota and his familiarity with the West greatly helped Zao. Still, the visit was not without problems.

On his first day he learned that models were not accustomed to posing for more than six students at a time. This, he was told, was the method established by the Soviet teachers. The model, a woman of about 40 — who faced the students with a lamp lighting her frontally and, behind her, a black, brown or grey curtain — turned out to be stubborn about sitting for more than the regulation number.

Zao had 27 students, mostly teachers from academies in various parts of China. The original idea had been to work four hours a day, but when Zao saw the extent of the problem he decided to put in almost seven hours. Work began at 7:45 A.M. and stopped for a break at 11:30.

"The first day I wanted to go on working but the students got out their rice bowls and protested: 'Mr. Zao! If we don't go now there will be nothing left to eat!'" Work continued from 2 to 5 P.M. After their evening meal the students discussed the work of the day, sometimes until 1 A.M. Zao was demanding. "I didn't come here to hand out compliments," he told them. Only later did he learn that many of his students already had established reputations in China. He admired all the more their willingness to accept criticism.

"It's not that I want to teach you how to paint," Zao told them. "I want to change your attitude toward your art. Painting is not so much a matter of technique — it depends on how you look at things."

He criticized their use of color, and the way they applied brush strokes in a cautious and pedestrian way — quite unlike the rapid, sure brush-stroke technique of their culture's traditional painting and calligraphy. "But that's the way the Soviets taught us," said the students. "It's not only the Soviets' fault," Zao replied. "You just don't think enough about your art and you don't really look at things with your own eyes."

At the end of the month the artists exhibited their work, mostly nudes that would strike a Western eye as fairly run-of-the-mill. But Zao feels there was some important progress. "Look at this one," he said, flipping through a photograph album and pointing out an occasional painting that might suggest the influence of Bonnard or Vuillard. "Here is an artist who made quite a lot of progress. You have to bear in mind their point of departure and the fact that they know very little about what is going on outside the country. There are, of course, a few 'underground' painters in China. But their work is pretty dreadful — decorative stuff in the style of the 1920s or 30s in the Western style combined with calligraphic inscriptions in Chinese. I tell them it's a shotgun wedding — it won't work."

During his years in Europe, Zao had evolved toward a highly personal form of abstraction. He painted oil paintings and brush-and-ink works with a singular yet unmistakably Chinese infection. He has works in major art museums, such as the Centre Pompidou in Paris, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Art Institute of Chicago and 10 museums in Japan. His work is shown by the Pierre Matisse gallery in New York, the Galerie de France in Paris and Jan Krugier in Geneva. M. Pei has commissioned a 2.8-meter-by-10-meter (9-by-33-foot) painting for a building in Singapore. Zao's larger works, such as the one for Pei, sell for about 500,000 francs (\$65,000).

Some of his students in China wanted to follow Zao's example and do abstractions, but Zao did his best to dissuade them. "You don't start painting like that as a result of an arbitrary act of the will," he said. "It has to arise out of an inner necessity that grows within the work itself."



Zao Wou-ki: "An inner necessity."

Though the mood in the classroom was toward innovation, he said, competition in professional life in China creates a tremendous pressure to conform. There are 20,000 candidates for the art schools each year, and 300 are accepted. Once in, it means lifelong security — the "iron rice bowl" as the Chinese call it — and nobody really wants to rock the boat.

"But at the same time," Zao said, "they are keen to know about everything that is happening in the world and eager to change and grow themselves — only, for the moment, they don't know how to go about it."

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## PEOPLE

## Sotheby's Sells 14 Vases Despite Smuggling Fears

Sotheby's sold 14 Apulian vases Monday in London despite fears by Italian officials and British museums that the vases, which date from the fourth century B.C., were illegally excavated and smuggled out of Italy. An Italian government representative had asked Sotheby's to delay the sale pending results of a police inquiry into looting of archaeological sites in southern Italy. Sotheby's said there was no evidence that the vases came from these sites. Bidding was lively, though one vase failed to sell, the other 14 fetched a total of £150,000 (\$218,000) and many of them more than doubled Sotheby's estimates. Legal authorities and the British government rejected a last-minute request by Lord Jenkins, arts spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, to block the sale. Sotheby's also sold a bright red Bugatti roadster Monday for £440,000 to an unidentified foreign buyer. The 1932 Type 55 Super Sport, an open two-seater, is one of 12 known survivors of the most coveted Bugatti model. Also sold was a 1932 Daimler that Sir Winston Churchill owned from 1933 to 1952; an unidentified Swiss buyer paid £60,500 for the car, which bears a bulldog hood ornament and the Churchill coat of arms. Germaine's war club, a pair of chaps that reputedly belonged to Annie Oakley and a note signed by Abraham Lincoln were among items that brought about \$400,000 during an auction in Frederick, Maryland, from the estate of Charles Stimp, a caterer who collected old weapons, autographs, medals and other artifacts. The Lincoln signature brought \$3,500, the war club \$400 and the chaps \$425.

The French mime Marcel Marceau, 62, has recovered enough from emergency surgery in Moscow to return to Paris, a hospital spokesman said Tuesday. Marceau collapsed with intestinal pain Friday and underwent surgery for perforated ulcer Sunday evening at Bokin Hospital, which has a special wing for foreigners. Marceau had performed in Leningrad and had a series of sold-out appearances scheduled for Moscow. Soviet television carried a program on him Sunday night but did not mention that he was in the hospital and his concerns had been canceled.

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